

in business reconversion payments following the war, but nevertheless, it was a subsidy.

As compared with this \$45 billion of subsidies to business and consumers, farm-price supports and surplus removal, operations for the 20 years up through 1953 cost only \$3½ billion, or 1 percent of the value of crops and livestock marketed.

In order to fairly inform our urban friends of the problems of agriculture and the need for remedial measures, we must point out the tremendous changes that have taken place in farming in recent years.

There was a time when farmers were very largely self-sufficient; and under those circumstances, the prices received for commodities were not particularly important. Today this situation is entirely changed. In 1953 the total assets of agriculture in this country totaled almost exactly the same as the total assets of all manufacturing corporations.

Even more significant is the fact that in 1953 the average investment per agricultural worker was \$16,480. That is almost twice as much as the average investment per industrial worker.

Today even the small farmer must make a heavy investment in land and equipment, and in addition requires a large amount of working capital to pay for fuel, fertilizer, labor, insurance, taxes, and other expenses which must be paid in cash. These expenses are constant, and there is little the farmer can do to reduce them. If he is to meet them, he must have a dependable cash income.

But consider the risks that the farmer must take in getting this income. Drought and floods take their toll somewhere each year. He is subject to the ravages of insect pests, and crop and livestock diseases. And when he finally produces a crop, he has nothing to say about the price he will receive for it. If he ships his cattle to Kansas City or Chicago, he takes what the buyers offer.

His alternative is to ship them back home again.

Much of the farm legislation of recent years has been for the purpose of adding to the stability of farming. Crop insurance has been tried to partially eliminate the risks of weather and disease. Cooperative marketing has been developed to give farmers more to say about the price of their products. And price-support programs through Government loans have been set up to bring about more orderly marketing. This prevents farmers from having to dump their crops on the market in such quantities as to depress prices.

And that brings us to the question of surpluses and how they affect prices. "Surplus" is a comparatively new term. We did not hear much about surpluses until after the First World War. But we have always had them—that is, except when we had distress and famine.

In past years, surpluses were in the form of reserves which people kept in their storehouses and cellars. Individual surpluses and reserves now are a thing of the past—but for our own safety and protection we must have on hand more food than can currently be used. And yet these surpluses, so destructive to farmers' prices when we do not have farm programs are simply the reserve people used to have in their cellars.

It doesn't seem right that when this surplus is for the protection of all of our people, the farmer should have to bear the whole expense and loss of carrying it. And yet that is our situation when we do not have farm programs.

Nonfarmers also ought to be told that the fact that less than 14 percent of our people can furnish the food and fiber required for all the rest of us is the principal reason why we have what we refer to as our American way of life and high standards of living.

The energies of the other 86 percent of our people can be released to build our auto-

mobiles, radios and television sets, our great highway systems, to maintain our educational facilities and our progress in the arts and sciences, as well as our churches and cultural institutions. In some countries it takes 80 to 85 percent of the people to produce enough food for themselves and the remaining 15 or 20 percent.

Certainly one of the greatest problems confronting the country today is the conservation of our soil and water. That is a responsibility that is very largely in the farmer's hands—and yet there is no way on earth the farmer can carry it out unless he, as a businessman, has sufficient income to do like other businessmen and maintain his plant by conserving and rebuilding the soil.

There is one other point. I don't know that farmers can say very much about it because it would sound too much like bragging. That is that here in this country we have always regarded the family-type farm and the people who live on it as our greatest reservoir of social and moral values. There is no way that we can maintain the family-type farm unless farming is at least profitable enough that people who love the land and want to farm can afford to do so.

These are some of the things that nonfarmers ought to know about farming. You can think of others. But that will not do any good unless in some way we get the story told. I think it is up to the farmer to do it one way or another. Perhaps the big part of the work will have to be done through organized effort—that is through farm organizations, the agricultural press, or farm-minded commentators over radio and television.

But every farmer and farmer's wife has some opportunity to dispel the fog of misunderstanding and misinformation that exists in such a large measure among so many of our people. In your own interest and the Nation's interest, you ought to make use of that opportunity.

SENATE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1955

The Very Reverend Msgr. John Balkunas, of the American Lithuanian Council, pastor, Church of the Transfiguration, Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Divine Father, who in holy love hast created and art sustaining us, we invoke Thy gracious blessing upon the Members of the United States Senate. Fill every mind with wisdom and understanding, every heart with love and compassion, and every soul with trust and holy purpose to do Thy will.

We lift to Thee our broken cries; we turn to Thee our waiting eyes. O God, there are sounds on earth and signs in heaven that quicken all hearts with expectation: nations that long have sat in darkness and the shadow of death, turning to the light; peoples that long have worn the yoke of tyranny rising to shake themselves free; murmurs of the masses too long chained in slavery; thoughts that threaten the order of all things and predict the shaking of the foundations of the world.

Stretch forth Thy hand, we pray, and deliver the suffering nations from slavery and tyranny. Grant freedom to Lithuania; joy and peace to her people.

May she rightfully be restored to her place in the family of free nations.

Make America, Thy chosen channel of blessings to the persecuted, Thy instrument of peace. May all peoples live with hope and assurance that the light of freedom which burns in America will reach every dark corner of the earth.

O God give us strength for our burdens, wisdom for our responsibilities, and insight for our times. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. CLEMENTS, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, February 11, 1955, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 83) authorizing the printing of additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 1, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Pursuant to the order of the Senate of February 11, 1955,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore, on February 14, 1955, signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

S. 145. An act to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; and

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games at Detroit, Mich.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, under the rule there will be a morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills,

and other routine matters, and I ask unanimous consent that any statements made in connection therewith be limited to 2 minutes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON ORGANIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, dealing with personnel and civil service, which, with the accompanying papers, will be referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters which were referred as indicated:

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT, AS AMENDED

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

AMENDMENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 6 of the act of August 30, 1890, as amended, and section 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON COOPERATION WITH MEXICO IN CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a confidential report on the cooperation of the United States with Mexico in the control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease, for the month of December 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPRODUCTION AND SALE OF CERTAIN OFFICIAL RECORDS

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a proposed amendment to a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force to reproduce and to sell copies of official records of their respective departments, and for other purposes, transmitted to the Senate on January 7, 1955; to the Committee on Armed Services.

LOAN OF SMALL AIRCRAFT CARRIER TO GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend the existing authority for the loan of a small aircraft carrier to the Government of France (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS EXECUTED FOR EXPERIMENTAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, OR RESEARCH WORK, UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

A letter from the Commandant, United States Coast Guard, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on contracts executed, by negotiation, for experimental, developmental, or research work, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON CONTRACTS NEGOTIATED BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, reporting, pursuant to law, that no contracts were negotiated by that Committee, pursuant to sections 2 (c) (11) and (16) of the Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947, during the 6-month period ended December 31, 1954; to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT OF RUBBER PRODUCING FACILITIES DISPOSAL COMMISSION

A letter from the Executive Director, Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Federal Facilities Corporation relating to the expenditures for repairs, improvements, or maintenance of Government-owned rubber producing facilities, for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1954 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORT ON FOREIGN DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN SURPLUS PROPERTY

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, reporting, pursuant to law, on the foreign surplus property disposed of by the Maritime Administration, Department of Commerce, for the calendar year 1954; to the Committee on Government Operations.

PROPOSED AWARDS OF CONCESSION CONTRACTS

Three letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of proposed awards of concession contracts, in Glacier National Park, Mont., the Millerton Lake National Recreation Area, Calif., and the Hot Springs National Park (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PROPOSED AWARDS OF CONCESSION PERMITS

Six letters from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of proposed awards of concession permits in Mammoth Cave National Park, Everglades National Park, Fla., Cabrillo National Monument, Kings Mountain National Military Park, S. C., Everglades National Park, Fla., and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL DEPOSITS UNDER MINERAL LEASING ACT FOR ACQUIRED LANDS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands with respect to the disposal of mineral deposits in which the United States owns a partial or future interest (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES OF ALASKA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and report to the Congress on projects for the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Alaska (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EXTENDING TO GRAZING LESSEES COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN LOSSES

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend to grazing lessees the right of compensation for losses sustained by reason of the use of the public domain or other property for war or national defense purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ABOLITION OF OLD KASAAN NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to abolish the old Kasaan National Monument, Alaska, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATION OF CERTAIN AIDS TO MARITIME NAVIGATION

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to clarify and consolidate the authority to require the establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to maritime navigation on fixed structures in or over navigable waters of the United States (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

McFARLAND COCKRILL

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of McFarland Cockrill, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONTINUATION OF PROVISIONS OF TITLE II OF FIRST WAR POWERS ACT, 1941

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of January 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect the provisions of title II of the First War Powers Act, 1941 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

A letter from the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fourth annual report of the Commissioner of Education, dated June 30, 1954, relating to the administration of Public Laws 874 and 815 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of papers and documents on the files of several departments and agencies of the Government which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition (with accompanying papers); to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. CARLSON members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Utah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Senate Joint Resolution 3

"A joint resolution of the 31st Legislature of the State of Utah reaffirming its support of the Bricker amendment and again memorializing the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by passing Senate Joint Resolution 1 of the 83d Congress, 1st session, as proposed by Senator BRICKER

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah (both Houses concurring therein):

"Whereas the Legislature of the State of Utah by joint resolution, passed December 14, 1953, memorialized the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to treaties and known as the Bricker amendment; and

"Whereas the problems requiring such an amendment still exist: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we do affirm the joint resolution of December 14, 1953, and again petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by passing the following amendment:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. A provision of a treaty which conflicts with this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect.

"SEC. 2. A treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of treaty.

"SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to regulate all executive and other agreements with any foreign power or international organization. All such agreements shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties by this article.

"SEC. 4. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"SEC. 5. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission; be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith to the President of the United States, United States Senate, House of Representatives, and each congressional delegate from the State of Utah."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Georgia; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Resolution memorializing Congress to call a convention for the considering of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the operation of State schools

"Whereas the National Government, through the use of various funds and agencies has greatly encroached, directly and indirectly, upon the operation of the State schools; and

"Whereas the operation of State schools is, and should remain, an exclusive State function; and

"Whereas the continued exercise of various means and methods by the National Government in controlling the operation of State schools tends to encroach upon an exclusive State right: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia, That the Legislature of the State of Georgia respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following article as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Notwithstanding any provision in this Constitution, nothing shall, in any way, take away from, or in any manner deprive, the right of the several States of the Union to operate their school systems, and to have exclusive and complete power to regulate and to determine the rules and regulations for the conduct and operation of State schools.

"SEC. 2. Nothing herein shall prohibit any State from accepting aid in any form from the National Government.

"SEC. 3. This amendment shall be effective upon ratification by three-fourths of the several States; be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as to the mode of ratification, that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States; be it further

"Resolved, That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress from the State of Georgia."

"MARVIN E. MOATE,

"Speaker of the House.

"JOE BOONE,

"Clerk of the House.

"S. ERNEST VANDIVER,

"President of the Senate.

"GEORGE D. STEWART,

"Secretary of the Senate.

"Approved this 31st day of January 1955.

"S. MARVIN GRIFFIN,

"Governor."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Government Operations:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to make provision to compensate the counties in this State which have lost considerable revenue by the acquisition of title by the Federal Government to large areas of taxable property within the county bounds

"Whereas the Federal Government has acquired title to considerable areas of land in a number of the counties of the State which have heretofore contributed materially by the payment of annual taxes to maintenance of the governments of the counties; and

"Whereas it is considered that it would be just and equitable for the Federal Government to make some provision to compensate the counties annually for the revenue that they have thus lost: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring), That the matters referred to in the preamble of this resolution be called to the attention of the Members of the Congress from this State and that the Congress be memorialized to make provision to adequately compensate the counties in the State for the loss of revenue which they have sustained by reason of the acquisition of title by the Federal Government of large areas of taxable property in their bounds; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of the Members of the Congress from South Carolina, to the Clerk of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Joint Memorial 4

"Joint memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana to the Congress of the United States, to the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY and MIKE MANSFIELD, United States Senators of Montana, and to the Honorable LEE METCALF and ORVIN B. FJARE, Representatives in Congress from Montana, and to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States requesting the Sugar Act of 1948 be continued in force and the quota of domestic beet sugar be increased

"Whereas under the Sugar Act of 1948 sugar marketings from domestic areas of the United States and its Territories are limited to 4,444,000 tons of a total present national consumption of 8,200,000 tons; and

"Whereas these fixed quotas established for our own domestic production have no regard for increases in the population; and

"Whereas foreign areas, principally Cuba, have been allotted all of the increase in sugar consumption resulting from population increase or other factors, which consumption requirement as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture increased from 7,200,000 tons for the calendar year 1948 to 8,200,000 tons for the calendar year 1955, and may be expected to continue to increase at a rate of more than 100,000 tons per year; and

"Whereas the domestic producers in Montana and in other States are as a result restricted in their privilege to grow sugar beets and sugarcane as indicated, particularly in the determination of proportionate shares allotted to Montana sugar-beet growers for 1955 crops to a total of only 50,980 acres, which has reduced such acreage permitted to be planted by 8.7 percent from the acreage actually planted during the preceding year of 1954 and has created hardship on the farmers of Montana: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Montana (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Sugar Act of 1948 be continued in force, but that the quota of domestic beet sugar be increased to the extent it will have a fair and equitable share of the increased consumption and in the additional sugar required to meet the growth of the Nation and the needs of its people; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this memorial be transmitted by the secretary of the State of Montana to the Congress of the United States of America, Senator JAMES E. MURRAY, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Congressman LEE METCALF, Congressman ORVIN B. FJARE, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"GEORGE GOSMAN,

"President of the Senate.

"LEO C. GRAYBILL,

"Speaker of the House.

"Approved February 5, 1955.

"J. HUGO ARONSON,

"Governor."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"House memorial to the President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower; to the Congress of the United States; to Senator JAMES E. MURRAY, Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, Congressman LEE METCALF, and Congressman ORVIN B. FJARE; requesting the amendment of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Treaty

"Whereas the Congress of the United States of America did, on July 15, 1953, approve a treaty with foreign governments where members of our armed services are serving; and

"Whereas the said treaty is known as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Treaty, and, among other things, provides that members of our Armed Forces may be tried in the courts of the nation and by the nation where the offense was alleged to have been committed; and

"Whereas, because of said treaty, members of our Armed Forces are subject in many cases to cruel and inhuman treatment; and

"Whereas the United States of America should administer military justice through its proper officials and not permit members of our armed services to be tried by foreign governments; and

"Whereas the said treaty is repugnant to the principles of the United States of America in that it gives foreign governments jurisdiction over the liberty of members of our armed services and is causing unnecessary suffering among members of our armed services, all of which is not in keeping with our American way of life: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, That the Congress of the United States of America be respectfully urged and requested to amend and rescind the portion of said North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Treaty which provides for the trial of members of our Armed Forces by governments other than the United States of America, at the earliest possible moment; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the secretary of state of Montana; to the President of the United States of America; to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; to the Honorable JAMES E. MURRAY and the Honorable MIKE MANSFIELD, Senators from Montana; and to the Honorable ORVIN B. FJARE and the Honorable LEE METCALF, Congressmen from Montana; and that they be requested to use all honorable means within their power to bring about the enactment of the necessary legislation.

*"LEO C. GRAYBILL,
"Speaker of the House."*

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Washington; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"House Concurrent Resolution 9

"Whereas His Excellency, Abba Eban, Ambassador of Israel to the United States, will be the honored guest of the State of Washington on his first visit to the Northwest; and

"Whereas the friendship and understanding between America and Israel are cherished by the citizens of the State of Washington and have inspired and strengthened our mutual love of freedom and the Republic; and

"Whereas the Ambassador of Israel, who is also his country's chief delegate to the United Nations, has been given worldwide recognition as an outstanding spokesman for the young Republic of Israel: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Washington in legislative session assembled, That they hereby extend their cordial greetings to the Ambassador of Israel, His Excellency, Abba Eban, and respectfully request that he address a joint session of the senate and the house of representatives on Thursday, February 24, 1955; and be it hereby further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each Member of the Washington congressional delegation, to the Secretariat of the United Nations, to the secretary of the Israel delegation to the United Nations, to the Presi-

dent of Israel, and to His Excellency, Abba Eban, the Ambassador of Israel to the United States.

"Adopted by the house February 1, 1955.

"JOHN L. O'BRIEN,

"Speaker of the House.

"Adopted by the senate February 2, 1955.

"EMMETT T. ANDERSON,

"President of the Senate."

A resolution of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"House Memorial 2

"To the Honorable Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States; to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and to the Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior:

"Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in 22d session assembled, respectfully submits that:

"Whereas the development of the public lands in the United States historically has followed quickly after ownership and possession of these lands by the several States; and

"Whereas the Territory of Alaska is ready and able to assume responsibility of using and developing the public lands therein.

"Now, therefore, your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska urges that H. R. 246, now pending before the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States be passed and approved.

"And your memorialist will ever pray.

"Passed by the house, January 28, 1955.

"WENDELL P. KAY,

"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"JOHN T. McLAUGHLIN,

"Chief Clerk of the House."

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"Senate Joint Memorial 2

"To the President of the United States; the Congress of the United States; the Secretary of the Interior; United States Bureau of Mines; Defense Minerals Exploration Administration; and Territorial Delegate to Congress:

"Your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, in 22d session assembled, respectfully represents that:

"Whereas the mining industry is at a very low ebb in Alaska while it is advancing in Canada and the United States; and

"Whereas the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration program has caused the development of only one mine in Alaska into an economical operation; and

"Whereas there are innumerable deposits of strategic minerals in Alaska; and

"Whereas many of these mineral deposits are of such a size that the tonnage therefrom cannot be economically shipped separately to the States, and the miners cannot survive the lengthy waiting time for payment for their ores; and

"Whereas miners could open and mine these deposits if purchasing points were near at hand where their ore could be exchanged for a substantial partial payment immediately; and

"Whereas the General Services Administration operates ore purchasing depots in the States, but which are too far removed from Alaska to benefit Alaskan miners; and

"Whereas there is an agency ready and willing to perform or assist in performing the sampling and evaluation of such shipments from Alaska for the United States Government, namely the Territorial Department of Mines; and

"Whereas a Federal ore purchasing program in Alaska would give the Federal taxpayers and the United States Government a definite value returned for their money, which at present under the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration in most cases they do not; and

"Whereas the mining economy so much needed in Alaska would be given a definite incentive and boost by such a program.

"Now, therefore, your memorialist, the Legislature of the Territory of Alaska, respectfully urges that a United States ore purchasing program be set up in Alaska whereby a substantial partial payment may be made to producers of small lots of strategic minerals at point of production.

"And your memorialist will ever pray.

"Passed by the senate January 28, 1955.

"JAMES NOLAN,

"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"KATHERINE T. ALEXANDER,

"Secretary of the Senate.

"Passed by the house February 1, 1955.

"WENDELL P. KAY,

"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"JOHN T. McLAUGHLIN,

"Chief Clerk of the House.

"Approved by the Governor February 7, 1955.

"B. FRANK HEINTZLEMAN,

"Governor of Alaska."

A resolution adopted by the board of supervisors, Erie County, Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation to increase the dependency exemption to \$1,200 for income tax purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

A letter, in the nature of a petition, from Usualdo F. Laguitan, Ormoc City, P. I., relating to compensation of certain guerrillas in World War II (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter from the Administrator, Federal Civil Defense Administration, Battle Creek, Mich., transmitting a copy of an interstate civil defense compact, entered into between the States of Utah and Nevada (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

Petitions, signed by Thomas F. Callahan and sundry other citizens of the State of New York, favoring the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 1, relating to the treaty-making power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution, adopted by the Long Island General Assembly, fourth degree, Knights of Columbus, Long Island, N. Y., favoring the enactment of Senate Joint Resolution 1, relating to the treaty-making power; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KERR:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 504

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to act promptly and favorably upon the Canton irrigation distribution system

"Whereas the Congress of the United States did approve and provide funds for construction of Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River at Canton, Okla.; and

"Whereas the reservoir was constructed to include outlet works and sufficient storage for the irrigation of 16,000 acres of land in the Canadian River Valley; and

"Whereas in 1945 the landowners in the valley below Canton Dam did organize and perfect the Canton irrigation district under Oklahoma law, comprising aforesaid 16,000 acres of land, and have continuously urged the Secretary of the Interior to forward to the Congress project plans and specifications

for the necessary distribution system to bring water to the aforesaid lands; and

"Whereas the Secretary of the Interior has, through the Bureau of the Budget, presented to the Congress the Canton project for its consideration and approval: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 25th Legislature of the State of Oklahoma (the honorable Senate concurring therein), That we respectfully request the Congress of the United States of America to consider at the earliest practical date its favorable approval and authorization for construction of the Canton irrigation project's distribution system.

"Adopted by the house of representatives the 19th day of January 1955.

"B. E. HARKEY,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"Adopted by the senate the 24th day of January 1955.

"PINK WILLIAMS,

"President of the Senate."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 3

"Concurrent resolution declaring that the continued excessive importation of foreign oil and its derivatives is inimical to the well-being of the United States of America and the State of Oklahoma

"Whereas Oklahoma for many years has been a leader in the production of oil and gas and an advocate of the conservation of oil and gas; and

"Whereas the economy of the citizens of the State of Oklahoma is closely allied and dependent upon the production of oil and gas in this State; and

"Whereas by reason of continued high imports of oil and its derivatives into this country from foreign markets, Oklahoma has been forced to reduce its current production much lower than its ability to produce oil within the standards of proper conservation of oil and gas, resulting in great losses in taxes which are used for the benefit of the schools, highways, and general revenues to the State of Oklahoma, and resulting in great losses to the economy of the State of Oklahoma and its citizens; and

"Whereas by reason thereof the incentive to discover new reserves in the State of Oklahoma has been destroyed, which reserves are vital to the defense of this country: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the 25th Legislature of the State of Oklahoma (the House of Representatives concurring therein):

"That the continued import of foreign oil and its derivatives into the United States is detrimental to the citizens of the United States; and

"That if the importation of foreign oil and its derivatives is continued, it is the opinion of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the 25th Legislature of the State of Oklahoma that adequate domestic petroleum reserves, which are vital to the defense of this country, will not be discovered and will not be available for use in this country in a time of emergency; and be it further

"Resolved, That in addition thereto great and serious losses are resulting to the economy of the citizens of the State of Oklahoma by reason of foreign oil and its derivatives supplanting the traditional market of oil and gas that can be produced in the State of Oklahoma under sound conservation practices.

"Adopted by the senate the 1st day of February 1955.

"PINK WILLIAMS,

"President of the Senate.

"Adopted by the house of representatives the 3d day of February 1955.

"B. E. HARKEY,

"Speaker of the House of Representatives."

SUGGESTED INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF INCOME CERTAIN VETERANS MAY EARN—RESOLUTION

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, a resolution adopted by the Lozar-Mrace-Loushin Post, No. 248, of the American Legion, with regard to the amount of income a single veteran receiving non-service-connected disability pensions may earn.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ELY, MINN., February 10, 1955.

The Honorable HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,

The United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HUMPHREY: The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting of our post of the American Legion:

"Whereas certain veterans are eligible to receive non-service-connected disability pensions; and

"Whereas one of the requirements is that a veteran who otherwise qualifies and who has no dependents, is allowed to have other income up to \$1,400 per year in addition to such pension; and

"Whereas the cost of living has gone up considerably during the past years and is still rising: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the amount which a single veteran without dependents is allowed as income in addition to such disability pension, be increased to \$1,800 per year, as this amount would then enable the veteran to live more comfortably and relieve him from the hardships as is now the case under the present income limitations of the Veterans' Administration regulations as set by Congress."

We respectfully request that you do everything within your power to have this limitation on other income raised to \$1,800 per year in the case of a veteran without dependents. Our World War I veterans are now coming to the age where they will be laid off their regular jobs because of age and will then be looking for this non-service-connected disability pension, to help with their social security benefits or other pension to care for them the rest of their lives.

Respectfully yours,

RAY HOEFLER,

Adjutant, Lozar-Mrace-Loushin Post,
No. 248, the American Legion.

REHABILITATION OF FEDERAL HOG CHOLERA EXPERIMENT STATION, AMES, IOWA—RESOLUTION

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society favoring the rehabilitation and expansion of the Federal Hog Cholera Experiment Station near the city of Ames, Iowa.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas our American swine industry represents an animal-husbandry enterprise amounting to over three and a half billion dollars annually; and

Whereas diseases and parasites cause an annual loss amounting to many millions of dollars each year; and

Whereas a great number of these problems traceable to diseases and parasites can only be solved by research: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Society urgently request that the Federal Hog Cholera Experiment Station

near the city of Ames, Iowa, be rehabilitated and expanded into a fully equipped and staffed national or regional swine diseases research center and that the Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture exert all possible efforts in attainment of this objective.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. FREAR (for Mr. SPARKMAN), from the Committee on Banking and Currency: S. J. Res. 42. Joint resolution to amend the National Housing Act, as amended; without amendment (Rept. No. 33).

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on February 14, 1955, he presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill and joint resolution:

S. 145. An act to amend the wheat marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended; and

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1960 Olympic games at Detroit, Mich.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. IVES (for Mr. KENNEDY):

S. 1060. A bill for the relief of Rosina Livia Ferrante; to the Committee on the Judiciary. (See the remarks of Mr. IVES when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER (for himself and Mr. LONG):

S. 1061. A bill to provide for minimum 1955 State rice acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. ELLENDER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 1062. A bill for the relief of Renato Noe and Angela Noe; and

S. 1063. A bill for the relief of Masanori Ikebe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina):

S. 1064. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to release on behalf of the United States conditions in two deeds conveying certain submarginal lands to Clemson Agricultural College of South Carolina so as to permit such college, subject to certain conditions, to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of such lands; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1065. A bill for the relief of Colette Marie Brown;

S. 1066. A bill for the relief of Harry B. Girdley;

S. 1067. A bill for the relief of Tibor Horvath; and

S. 1068. A bill for the relief of Mareanthe Baicou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1069. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHAVEZ when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 1070. A bill to amend section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood-control work;

S. 1071. A bill to provide for the preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for the Smithsonian Institution; and

S. 1072. A bill to revise the Federal-aid highway laws of the United States; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. CHAVEZ when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DIRKSEN (by request):

S. 1073. A bill to limit the acquisition and use by agencies of the Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, etc., on sensitized materials; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

(See the remarks of Mr. DIRKSEN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

S. 1074. A bill for the relief of J. A. Ross & Co.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1075. A bill to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 1076. A bill to assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health-service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HUMPHREY when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. DANIEL (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Texas):

S. 1077. A bill to provide for settlement of claims for damages resulting from the disaster which occurred at Texas City, Tex., on April 16 and 17, 1947; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALL:

S. 1078. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Nellie White Houck; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AIKEN (by request):

S. 1079. A bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in the national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HENNINGS:

S. 1080. A bill for the relief of Howard Carl Kaiser; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONRONEY (for Mr. SMATHERS):

S. 1081. A bill to amend section 401 (e) of the Civil Aeronautics Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1082. A bill for the relief of Ramon Norberto Boytell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. MARTIN of Iowa):

S. 1083. A bill for the relief of Carroll O. Switzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIBLE:

S. 1084. A bill for the relief of Santiago Landa Arrizabalaga; and

S. 1085. A bill for the relief of Maria de las Nieves Dufurrena; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HRUSKA:

S. 1086. A bill for the relief of Anna Ilona Purins; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENNINGS (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER):

S. 1087. A bill to authorize aftercare payments by the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1088. A bill to assist the States to return runaway children to their own communities in another State; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. LEHMAN (for himself, Mr. LANGER, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. NEELY, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. HENNINGS, and Mr. NEUBERGER):

S. 1089. A bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1090. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jo E. Inglett and Don Ramon Inglett; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. HENNINGS (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER):

S. J. Res. 44. Joint resolution to give the consent of the Congress to interstate compacts or agreements dealing with the cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees, the return of runaway juveniles, the return of juvenile delinquent escapees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HENNINGS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. J. Res. 45. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ROSINA LIVIA FERRANTE

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], who is unable to be present, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill for the relief of Rosina Livia Ferrante.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1060) for the relief of Rosina Livia Ferrante, introduced by Mr. IVES (for Mr. KENNEDY), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INCREASED RICE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and my colleague, the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for minimum 1955 State rice acreage allotments. The bill provides that the State rice allotment for any State for the crop year 1955 shall not be less than the 1950 acreage allotment for that State. The bill provides further that any additional acreage required to provide such minimum allotment shall be in addition to the Nation, State, and county allotments for this crop year, and that the additional acreage shall be prorated among the counties of the States on the same basis as their initial 1955 allotments bear to the State total.

Finally, the bill provides that the additional acreage made available by this measure to the States shall be made available to the counties, or parishes, and used by the county committee to provide

fair and equitable increases in farm allotments.

Mr. President, the bill seeks only to do what is equitable and right, so far as the historic rice-producing States are concerned. As the Senate well knows, last month American rice producers voted overwhelmingly in favor of controlling production of rice, in return for guaranteed high price supports during the 1955 crop year. As a result, a national allotment of some 1,850,000 acres has been prorated among the rice-producing States. In most States this process of prorating has brought about equitable results. However, in the case of the historic rice-producing States—particularly Louisiana and Arkansas—the results have been in the nature of a hardship.

The law presently provides that in computing State acreage allotments for rice, equal weight shall be given to both historical production and trends in production. This provision was written into the law in order to prevent the working of hardships on States whose total rice production during the base allotment period may have been small, but whose rice industry was still growing. It was not the intent of the Congress to penalize the older, historic rice-producing areas. Let me emphasize that the 50-percent weight given to trends definitely invokes a penalty upon the historic rice-producing areas, even as it seeks to do justice to the newcomers. I do not believe that the Congress wishes to, nor that it should, impose an unreasonable hardship on any agricultural area of the Nation in allocating acreage to be planted to any controlled crop. In the case of Louisiana, rice production has remained at a relatively stable level since the 1920's. In the period 1928-32 Louisiana rice producers harvested an average of approximately 465,000 acres; by 1952, this had increased to only a little more than 588,000 acres. Incidentally, the 1952 figure of 588,000 harvested acres is precisely the same as the 10-year average for the period 1941-50. In 1953, about 613,000 acres were planted to rice. A similar situation obtains in Arkansas and in the other historic rice-producing areas, though not to the same extent.

In other words, Mr. President, Louisiana and the other historic rice-producing States receive only half as much consideration as do the newer areas, since, for all practical purposes, our acreage allotments are determined on the basis of history alone. Since the saturation point on plantings has been reached, the trend-factor carries but little weight in the historic rice-producing areas. It is to correct this inequitable situation that my colleague [Mr. LONG] and I introduce this bill.

There is one other injustice which our bill seeks to eliminate. In order to fix domestic allotments, it was necessary for the Department of Agriculture to ascertain the acreage actually planted to rice in the rice-producing States. Unfortunately, this planted acreage had not been physically measured since 1950. The only bases the Department of Agriculture had, upon which this production

could be determined, were, first, acreages as reported by the farmers; and, second, a survey acreage which was determined by the Department of Agriculture on a highly theoretical basis, and subsequently was evaluated on the basis of field surveys conducted in selected areas.

In determining the base acreage of the rice-producing States—that is, the acreage used as the starting point in imposing allotments—the Department of Agriculture did not see fit to accept the estimated production, as submitted by the farmers; nor did it actually measure the planted acres for 1954, at the time when controls for the 1955 crop became necessary. Instead, it accepted the Agricultural Marketing Service estimate, which in effect is an arbitrary and substantial reduction of the acreage figures supplied by our farmers. The basis for the Department's action seems to be that all rice producers of the Nation were guilty of overestimating their plantings. In some cases, Mr. President, acreages may have been overestimated. But I dare say that in the majority, estimated plantings were not too far wrong. The result has been to force an unrealistic allotment upon some farmers who, in good faith, sought to do the right thing by their Government. They are being injured because some of their fellows may have wrongly estimated their plantings.

Of course, Mr. President, at this time it is too late to require a physical measurement of rice acreage; it is too late to attempt to reapportion State allotments. We are faced by a fait accompli; but it is one which can be remedied, at least in part, by the simple expedient made available by the bill my colleague [Mr. Long] and I have introduced today.

I must emphasize that the total acreage which our bill would add to the national quota is inconsequential when weighed against the hardship its non-enactment would cause and the inequities which would be worked if we were to fail to act. This is not a special-privilege bill. It is not designed to circumvent the acreage allotments proclaimed and approved by the recent farmer referendum. This measure seeks to do only justice to farmers who did not overestimate their plantings, but who had them arbitrarily reduced by the Department of Agriculture; our bill seeks to do only equity to the States which are historic rice producers—the States whose fields have been yielding rice since the turn of the century.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill which I have introduced be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1061) to provide for minimum 1955 State rice acreage allotments, introduced by Mr. ELLENDER (for himself and Mr. Long), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 353 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, be amended by adding a new para-

graph (3) to subsection (c) thereof, reading as follows:

"(3) No State acreage allotment for 1955 shall be smaller than the 1950 acreage allotment for such State. Any additional acreage required to provide such minimum allotment shall be in addition to the national, State, and county allotments of rice for 1955 and shall be prorated among the counties in such State on the basis of their respective shares of the State acreage allotment computed without regard to this paragraph. The additional acreage made available to counties under this paragraph shall be used by the county committee to provide fair and equitable increases in farm allotments on the basis of such of the factors set forth in subsection (b) hereof as the county committee deems appropriate."

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF MARCH 2, 1945, RELATING TO COLUMBIA RIVER, BONNEVILLE, OREG.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, on March 2, 1945, Congress passed a law pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg. The law authorizes an appropriation of \$50,000 for the benefit of the Indians who lost their fishing rights in that area. It is now deemed proper that the law be amended so as to raise the authorization to \$185,000. I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to accomplish that purpose.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1069) to amend section 2 of the act of March 2, 1945, pertaining to the Columbia River at Bonneville, Oreg., introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

THE FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, recently we have been hearing a great many comments on the subject of the highways of the United States. So much has been said on the subject that the Committee on Public Works feels it would be proper and helpful to enact legislation to codify the Federal highway laws of the United States. I therefore introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would bring about that result.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1072) to revise the Federal-aid highway laws of the United States, introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

LIMIT OF REPRODUCTION OF CERTAIN PAPERS ON SENSITIZED MATERIALS

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to limit the acquisition and use by agencies of the Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, and so forth, on sensitized materials. I ask unanimous consent that a statement, prepared by me, in explanation of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1073) to limit the acquisition and use by agencies of the Federal Government of equipment for reproducing documents, drawings, papers, and so forth, on sensitized materials, introduced by Mr. DIRKSEN (by request), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The statement presented by Mr. DIRKSEN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR DIRKSEN

I am introducing today legislation which would limit the acquisition and use by agencies of the Federal Government of blueprint and photocopy equipment under all unnecessary circumstances and I sincerely hope that this legislation will receive the careful consideration of my colleagues.

As we know, the private, taxpaying blueprint industry of the Nation does not, individually or collectively, make up one of our largest industries. But it is a vital industry—in the production of a battleship or in the building of a home. It has been an expanding industry, growing in importance year by year. As my colleagues know, the blueprinters and photocopymen in the various communities throughout the land are fine citizens, hard workers, and upstanding, taxpaying, civic-minded individuals. Perhaps many Americans would be surprised to learn of the relatively large investment which the blueprinters and photocopy operators of the Nation, altogether, have in their buildings, equipment, and supplies. I assure you it runs into the tens of millions of dollars.

Yet, as we know is true in so many other fields of activity, Federal competition has become a factor—a worry—to these small businessmen, just as truly as it long has been a worry to businessmen in other fields of endeavor. As the Federal Government has expanded, so has the blueprint and photocopy industry inside the Federal establishment expanded. This growth has been marked particularly in the past decade.

While exact figures are difficult to obtain, according to studies made by the private blueprint and photocopy industry, much of the expensive equipment which Uncle Sam has acquired is not being used economically. When it is used, the actual costs involved in Federal blueprinting and photocopying are not taken into account. It seems that no accurate accounting is made of the space used by the Federal blueprinters and photocopy operators, or of the investment in the machinery, which depreciates just as fast in Federal hands as it does in private hands. Many other cost factors inherent in any production job are overlooked when the cost of Federal blueprinting and photocopying is computed by those in the Government itself.

As a result, private, taxpaying blueprinters in all parts of the country, who are able to do virtually all of the work done by Uncle Sam in this country, except for a small amount in the Department of Justice and in the armed services that must be carried on as a governmental activity, have lost much business that rightfully should be theirs. No one ever has argued that there is a lack of capacity in the private industry to do the job.

The private, taxpaying blueprinters and photocopy operators say frankly that they can do this work for Uncle Sam more cheaply than he can do it for himself, and all the evidence gathered so far indicates that this indeed is the truth. They also point out that Federal competition with their industry, besides being a subsidized competition, is an unfair competition. They can see no

reason why the huge Federal Government should try to compete with a relatively small, private, taxpaying industry such as theirs.

There are thousands of these blueprint and photocopy operators from coast to coast. Their plants dot the countryside, as we all know. They believe that if relations between the huge Federal establishment and private, taxpaying businessmen are to be of the best, there must be constant vigilance by both the Congress and by the executive branch to keep down subsidized competition with private business.

As all of us know, the members of the Cabinet, the President himself, and the Bureau of the Budget are of one accord in wanting to get Uncle Sam out of competition with private, taxpaying businesses in every possible way consistent with the public welfare. Certainly, that is the purpose of the majority of us in the Senate, regardless of our party, although I do believe that the Republicans are more anxious to make headway in this direction than some of our Democratic brethren. There is no reason for Congress to fight the executive branch on this issue, or vice versa. The two branches should vie with each other to see which can work most swiftly toward the goal of getting the Federal Government out of the hair of private, taxpaying businesses at every good opportunity.

I believe that if this bill is enacted, it will go a long way toward helping the Bureau of the Budget to get a better picture of the blueprint and photocopy operations of the Federal Government and to chart a better course for cutting the amount of such work which Uncle Sam has been doing for himself, to the detriment of the taxpayer and of the private, taxpaying blueprint and photocopy industry. If the men who are in charge of the Bureau of the Budget then do their duty—and I believe they will—we will see a diminishing of the work along this line done by the subsidized Federal bluprinters and photocopy plants and an increase in the amount of work given to the private, taxpaying companies in all sections of the Nation.

IMPROVEMENT OF MARKETING FACILITIES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill, to be known as the Marketing Facilities Improvement Act, to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities.

This bill is a companion to a measure which will be introduced in the House of Representatives tomorrow by Representative HAROLD COOLEY, of North Carolina, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. It is an outgrowth of the long interest and study Mr. COOLEY has made into improved terminal marketing facilities with the cooperation of marketing experts in the Department of Agriculture. While it was my intent to help press for action on this constructive measure by introducing it in the Senate simultaneously with the introduction of the companion bill in the House, I am introducing the bill in the Senate today rather than tomorrow only because the Senate will not be in session tomorrow.

My own interest in seeking improved facilities for the marketing of perishable agricultural products has led me to the conclusion that this measure developed after careful study and research by Representative COOLEY is entitled to consideration and action by this Congress.

It is the purpose of this proposed act to facilitate, encourage, and assist municipalities and political subdivisions of States, public agencies, and instrumentalities of one or more States or municipalities, public corporations and boards, and private enterprise in the creation and development of modern and efficient public wholesale markets for the handling of perishable agricultural commodities in areas where such markets are found to be needed, and where Federal assistance is requested and authorized as prescribed in the bill. Our aim is that unnecessary costs and burdens attendant upon the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, caused by inadequate or obsolete facilities, may be eliminated and that the spread between the amount received by producers and the amount paid by consumers may be reduced. We hope that purpose can be achieved by the use of insured mortgages under a revolving fund created by this bill.

Marketing of perishable agricultural commodities affects the public welfare, and is quite properly a matter of grave national concern.

Vast quantities of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable agricultural commodities shipped from various producing areas located throughout the United States and foreign countries pass through and are handled in public marketing facilities located in large consuming areas, which are, in most instances, inadequate and obsolete. The handling of perishable agricultural commodities in such facilities results in many uneconomic practices, greatly increasing costs and causing undue losses, excessive waste, spoilage and deterioration, which in turn, cause producers to receive prices far below the reasonable value of their products, unduly and arbitrarily enhances costs of operations in such markets, and increases the price of food to consumers.

The prices of all perishable farm commodities are directly affected by the prices made on these public markets, and are adversely affected by the unduly burdensome costs resulting from obsolescent and inadequate facilities. Such antiquated facilities create an undue restraint and unjust burden on interstate commerce, and make it imperative that appropriate measures be taken to free such commerce from such burdens and thereby protect producers and consumers alike against oppressive costs.

Modern facilities would make possible the saving of millions of dollars annually, by removing the cause of many of the unnecessary costs and burdens.

In spite of the great need for improved facilities efforts in the past have failed to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem. This failure has been due largely to the inability of farmers, dealers, brokers, commission merchants and others, individually or collectively, to obtain through regular financial channels the relatively large amounts of capital necessary for the construction of modern facilities.

As a result, this bill proposes to confer upon the Secretary of Agriculture power to aid in establishing such public marketing facilities for the wholesale

handling of fresh fruits and vegetables, poultry, eggs, dairy products, and other perishable agricultural commodities and seafood, as will be conducive to orderly and efficient distribution, increased consumption, and a reduction in the spread between prices paid by consumers and those received by farmers.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1075) to encourage the improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING VOLUNTARY HEALTH SERVICES FACILITIES

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to assist voluntary nonprofit, prepaid health service associations by providing for long-term, interest-bearing loans. This is a bill which should be enacted by the 84th Congress and I intend to press for action on it. It is my hope that the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee will hold hearings on the bill shortly and move it to the floor with a favorable report.

It is a matter of real personal satisfaction to me to note, for the information of the Senate, that during the last Congress the then chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Honorable CHARLES A. WOLVERTON, introduced a companion bill to accomplish the same objective. I am delighted to be associated with him in this bipartisan move to improve health facilities of the American people.

The constant fear which faces many Americans is how to pay doctor bills. Countless Americans also face the problem in their communities, particularly in rural America, of how to find a doctor even if the means for paying the bills are available.

All over America there have been developing the institutions providing prepaid health services and the group practice of medicine. All over the Nation there are American citizens who have found by experience that, if they pool their potential need for medical care and agree to prepay the cost of such care through a medical fund, they can accomplish in a voluntary group what they cannot accomplish individually.

My own State of Minnesota has been the home of many such prepaid services operated on a group and cooperative basis. I have in recent years discussed the question of medical care with many of my fellow citizens. They tell me that there are two prerequisites for an effective and well-operated voluntary health program. First is the need to establish a modern medical office and laboratory which will induce physicians to locate in the community where the citizens need and desire medical service. Second is the necessity to obtain a community pool of funds, derived from prepayments which will insure adequate income for

the physicians in bad times, as well as in good times.

Modern medicine is complicated. It demands good facilities for the doctor. When such facilities are not available, it is difficult to induce good physicians to come to a community and practice medicine. In a number of the smaller communities and even in a number of the larger ones, adequate medical facilities are simply not available; neither are minimum hospital facilities available to care for minor medical and surgical cases.

On December 18, 1952, the President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation reported the results of their intensive study. One of their recommendations was that "Federal loans be made to local organizations desiring to institute prepayment plans associated with group practice, for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of group practice facilities." That is the object of the bills I have introduced since the 81st Congress and of the bill which I introduce again today. I welcome the support of the Commission for my bill.

My bill provides that if a group of people in a community where health facilities are inadequate get together and form a voluntary health-plan organization and are prepared to assume the financial responsibility for working out their own problem, then they may apply for low-interest repayable loans from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to enable them to finance the physician's facilities which their community requires.

This is the essence of my bill and is the essence of voluntary association. Its basic aim is to encourage groups of people to take direct responsibility for the solution of their health-care problems. The plan which these people develop must, of course, be sound and gain the approval of the Surgeon General.

The successful operation of this bill would attract doctors to areas where they are needed and would make it easier for the American people to pay their medical bills. It would bring health facilities to American people, just as the principles of cooperative voluntary association brought electricity to rural America.

Voluntary association is the foundation of a democratic society. We are a nation of joiners. Our citizens belong to churches, Rotary clubs, women's organizations, trade unions, junior chambers of commerce, Knights of Columbus, sewing circles—indeed, to many thousands of religious, fraternal, political, and social organizations. This is what creates the democratic spirit in our country. The process of voluntary association is the essence of freedom. A good government is one which stimulates that kind of association.

If freedom and democracy survive the crisis of today, it will, in my judgment, be due primarily to the vigor of the people directing their own efforts through voluntary organizations for the solution of their pressing day-to-day problems. The partnership of government with people acting through voluntary associations is the inspiration of practical democracy.

We can apply this principle as we seek to solve the health needs of the American people.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1076) to assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health-service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term interest-bearing loans, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

LIMITED TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN JUVENILES

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which would authorize the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole to give limited temporary assistance, when needed, to juveniles and youthful offenders placed on parole from the several Federal institutions involved.

In the course of our work over the past 2 years one of the responsibilities of our subcommittee was to examine Federal programs for the handling of juveniles and young people who violated Federal laws. In conducting our investigation, we became aware of certain conditions which handicap the operation of these programs. At least one of these handicaps is subject to remedial action by the Congress. Specifically, I refer to the total lack of funds available for making small advances which many juveniles and youthful offenders need when leaving one of the Federal institutions. Indeed for the want of very limited financial assistance, it is sometimes necessary for paroles to be delayed, or to accept a second or third best plan for a particular boy or girl as the only possible alternative.

This bill authorizes the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole to make payments out of the appropriation for "Support of United States Prisoners" in order to give juveniles and youthful offenders financial assistance upon placement from a Federal institution. Payments are restricted to a total of not more than \$200 to any one parolee and to the first 90 days of parole supervision.

The sum of money needed for this purpose would be quite small, Mr. President. We estimate that not more than \$15,000 would be required each year and we recommend that the Congress authorize the necessary expenditure to meet this vital need.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1087) to authorize after-care payments by the Youth Division of the United States Board of Parole, introduced by Mr. HENNINGS (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CARE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill and a joint resolution dealing with the perplexing and damaging problems confronting and presented by runaway children. These proposals grow out of the extensive explorations of these problems which we have made in the Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency.

It requires no expert knowledge to know that a child loose on the roads is a child in serious danger. The runaway child quickly exhausts his meager funds—if he had any to start with—and, hungry and homeless and usually subjected to wrong companions, he is an easy and ready prey to delinquency. Apprehended as destitute or delinquent, thousands of these youngsters are annually thrown into jail where they are exposed to every form of vice and schooling in crime.

I am not talking about a small handful of children. The survey conducted by our subcommittee reveals that at least 200,000 children become runaways each year. More than half of these youngsters go from one State to another, a factor which complicates the problem and makes Federal action imperative.

The aim of society in behalf of the runaway youngster should be to apprehend him and get him back to his own community as quickly as possible, avoiding jail detention or any other injurious practice in the process. Achievement of this aim is presently defeated by two conditions. The first is a lack of ready funds to pay the costs of transportation and care for the runaway. The second is that of the unresolved legal questions arising out of lack of uniform laws and procedures and reciprocal agreements among the States.

In view of the pressing demands for child welfare funds, it is not surprising that a State is reluctant to spend for out-of-State children, money which is badly needed to help and care for their own children who are in need. The fact is that expenditures for handling out-of-State runaways involve substantial sums for many localities. Some communities receiving large numbers of youngsters spend tens of thousands of dollars to render even poor and inadequate services.

The first measure we are introducing is a bill to provide for financial grants to the States for the development of procedures and services designed to get the runaway child back to his community as quickly as possible, and to provide such interim care as will protect his welfare.

In our judgment, however, the Federal Government should not go on ad infinitum paying these costs. Rather, they should be shifted as rapidly as possible to the States where the youngsters live. For this reason, the proposed program has a 10-year time limitation.

For this reason, too, we are introducing a second measure—a joint resolution giving consent to States to enter into compacts providing for the detention and care of children who run away and cross

from one State to another. We believe that as uniform measures, including reimbursement for expenditures, are developed and agreed upon among the States, the Federal Government can withdraw from participation in the program.

The joint resolution also gives consent to the States to enter into compacts providing that a child on probation or parole in one State and moving into another may continue to be given needed supervision by the authorities of the second State. At the present time, children on probation and parole either are refused permission to leave the State or, more frequently, are, for all practical purposes, discharged from probation or parole irrespective of their need for continued guidance and supervision. This resulting lack of supervision permits many boys and girls to drift quickly back into delinquency.

We believe that both the bill and the joint resolution, if enacted, will contribute immeasurably to better protection for that group of our children who are particularly vulnerable to juvenile delinquency.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD brief analyses of both the bill and the joint resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill and joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the analyses will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill and joint resolution, introduced by Mr. HENNINGS (for himself and Mr. KEFAUVER), were received, read twice by their titles, and referred as indicated:

S. 1008. A bill to assist the States to return runaway children to their own communities in another State; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The analysis of the bill (S. 1088) presented by Mr. HENNINGS, is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF BILL TO ASSIST STATES TO RETURN RUNAWAY CHILDREN

TITLE I

Authorizes the appropriation of \$300,000, to be available until expended, for making payments to States to assist them in (1) surveying their needs for provision to return runaway children to their own communities in another State; (2) studying the adequacy of resources to meet those needs; and (3) developing State plans for programs to return such runaways. The program is to be administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. To obtain funds, a State must, under section 102, submit an application to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Such application must, among other things, designate either the State public-welfare agency or a State agency whose primary functions relate to the welfare of children to carry out the above purposes. Allotments of funds appropriated are to be made on the basis of the ratio of the State's child population to the total child population, except that the minimum allotment for each State is to be no less than \$2,000. The State is required to match the Federal funds on a 50-50 basis. Provision is made in section 104 for withholding certification from a State by the Secretary for certain specified reasons and for the right of the State to appeal to the United States District Court of Appeals in the event of such withholding.

TITLE II

This title provides for a 10-year program to assist States to return runaway children under 18 years of age to their communities in another State. The sum of \$2 million is authorized to be appropriated for the first year and thereafter for such sums as Congress determines. Allotments are to be made on the same formula as under title I, except that they are to be made annually from the sums appropriated and no minimum sum is specified for each State. A reallocation provision is also included so that sums allotted to States which cannot use them may be reallocated to States with need for such additional funds. Provisions for withholding certifications of the Secretary and for appeal to the United States District Court, similar to those in title I, are also included in this title.

TITLE III

The provisions contained in this title deal with general administration, including appropriations, definitions, and regulations.

S. J. Res. 44. Joint resolution to give the consent of the Congress to interstate compacts or agreements dealing with the cooperative supervision of juvenile probationers and parolees, the return of runaway juveniles, the return of juvenile-delinquent escapees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The analysis of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 44), presented by Mr. HENNINGS, is as follows:

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED JOINT RESOLUTION TO GIVE THE CONSENT OF THE CONGRESS TO INTERSTATE COMPACTS OR AGREEMENTS DEALING WITH THE COOPERATIVE SUPERVISION OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES, THE RETURN OF RUNAWAY JUVENILES, THE RETURN OF JUVENILE-DELINQUENT ESCAPEES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Section I gives consent of the Congress to the several States to enter into compacts to the end that:

1. Juveniles placed on probation or parole by the authorities of one State and moving with the family to another State to be given probation or parole supervision by the authorities of the second State.

2. A child who has run away from one State to another may be returned to his parent, guardian, or agency having custody of such child in such manner as will best safeguard his welfare.

3. A juvenile violating probation or parole while residing in a State agreeing to provide probation or parole supervision for a juvenile from another State to be returned to the sending State.

Such compacts would do much to safeguard the welfare of both runaway juveniles and juveniles who need continuing probation or parole supervision and whose families are leaving the jurisdiction where such supervision may presently be provided.

Section II requires approval of the legislatures of the States entering the compact.

Section III defines "State" to include all States, Territories, and possessions of the United States and the District of Columbia.

PROTECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AGAINST BODILY ATTACK

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the

Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY], the junior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBEGER], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard.

The bill would extend to members of the Armed Forces the protection of Federal law against unprovoked violence while such personnel are on duty or on account of the performance of their duty. It would amend title 18 of the code, and would give members of all the armed services the same protection that is now accorded to a long list of Federal officers and employees, including members of the Coast Guard.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1089) to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard, introduced by Mr. LEHMAN (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LEHMAN. I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared in explanation and support of this bill be printed in the RECORD.

I also request that a letter I have received from the Department of the Air Force, outlining the incidents of unprovoked violence against members of the Air Force during the calendar year 1954, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement and letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN ON INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO MAKE UNPROVOKED VIOLENCE AGAINST UNIFORMED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES, WHILE THEY ARE IN DUTY STATUS, A FEDERAL OFFENSE

We have been working on this bill for almost 5 years. I first introduced a similar measure as an amendment to the universal military training bill in the spring of 1951. During the 83d Congress, this identical bill was introduced as S. 703. A similar measure was introduced in 1944, with the active support of the then Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson. At that time the bill in question was favorably reported out of committee but never acted upon. In its present form this proposal has overcome a number of technical difficulties which arose in regard to earlier versions.

In the past the Department of Defense has formally endorsed this proposal, and I hope that similar endorsement will be forthcoming from the Department at this time.

The simple effect of this bill would be to provide Federal sanctions against unprovoked physical assault on uniformed military personnel if committed while such personnel are engaged in performance of duty or on account of the performance of duty. Persons charged with such assault could be tried in a Federal court.

This bill, if enacted into law, would be especially effective in protecting servicemen belonging to minority groups or who might otherwise be the objects of prejudice in particular localities of our Nation. This law

would make clear that the uniform of our country extends to all its wearers the protection of Federal law in the performance of duty. We already extend such protection to many categories of Federal officers and employees, including members of the Coast Guard. These officers range from marshals and deputy marshals to game wardens and meat inspectors. Certainly we should give our servicemen the same protection we now give food and drug inspectors.

It is common knowledge that in many of our localities where there are large numbers of servicemen in training camps and base installations the police protection which can be provided by the local enforcement officers is very inadequate.

Many local authorities have neither the personnel nor the resources to provide sufficient protection to our servicemen against violence and bodily attack. A military policeman or other military personnel who is on duty to protect servicemen and maintain order must be given adequate legal protection against bodily harm if he, in turn, is to be an effective instrument of law and order. He must be assured that persons assaulting him or other personnel on duty will be promptly apprehended and prosecuted.

The need for this type of legislation seems to me to be increasingly important as we approach the consideration of any modified type of universal military training program or expanded reserve program as recommended by the President.

The evidence over the past few years shows that there is often an increase in incidence of attacks on military personnel in areas where local enforcement is lax in apprehending those who provoke the assault.

I have in mind a small town near a large Army camp where, within the last year or two, a Federal grand jury has accused the entire police force for failing to provide protection for the soldiers on leave in the town, and where unprovoked attacks against military police were frequent. According to press reports, the local police force was involved in importing illegal liquor, protecting prostitutes, and maintaining gambling establishments. The military police were seriously hampered in carrying out their mission in this community, and the final result was the closing of the community to all military personnel.

Such cases are not typical, but a law which would extend the protection of the Federal Government to those officers and men who have been assigned the task of protecting soldiers on leave, seems to us to be only a prerequisite for providing adequate protection to our men and women in the service, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin.

I have asked the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to supply me with data for the calendar year 1954 on the number of instances of unprovoked attack against their uniformed personnel. I am including with my remarks the report of the Secretary of the Air Force, and expect to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the reports from the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy when they are received.

I should like to point out that this proposal has the support of Senators from all parts of the Nation, and in many of the sponsors' States there are large military installations where the need for this type of legislation constantly arises.

I hope that this year Congress will be able to act swiftly in providing the protection which our military personnel need.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
Washington, February 3, 1955.
HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR LEHMAN: Reference is made to your recent letter concerning unprovoked

attacks by civilians against Air Force personnel stationed within the United States.

The attached list includes only those incidents serious enough to arouse public interest, concern, or other reaction. No statistics are maintained on cases which do not cause a reaction to the extent that counteraction by the Air Force is warranted. Incidents that have been invited or precipitated by Air Force personnel have not been included.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD E. TALBOTT.

Assaults on airmen by civilians, calendar year 1954

Date	Nature of charge	Location	
		Air Force area	Army area
Feb. 22, 1954	Assault with intent to murder (4 airmen attacked by unknown assailant).	10	5th.
Mar. 23, 1954	Assault, airman hospitalized.	1	1st.
Apr. 24, 1954	Murder of technical sergeant.	4	6th.
May 18, 1954	Aggravated assault with deadly weapon.	4	6th.
June 17, 1954	Manslaughter.	14	3d.
July 4, 1954	Assault, airman hospitalized.	14	4th.
July 5, 1954	Murder of airman.	1	2d.
July 24, 1954	Assault.	1	1st.
Aug. 7, 1954	Homicide, airman killed by deputy sheriff.	14	4th.
Aug. 17, 1954	Assault with intent to murder.	14	4th.
Aug. 27, 1954	Robbery with intent to murder.	14	3d.
Sept. 11, 1954	Murder of airman.	14	4th.
Oct. 18, 1954	Assault with deadly weapon.	14	3d.
Oct. 24, 1954	do.	14	4th.
Nov. 5, 1954	do.	14	4th.
Nov. 6, 1954	Assault with deadly weapon (airman shot trying to prevent robbery).	4	6th.
Nov. 17, 1954	Assault and robbery.	1	2d.
Dec. 2, 1954	Assault with deadly weapon (4 airmen assaulted by 3 civilians armed with knives, 2 airmen hospitalized).	14	3d.
Dec. 3, 1954	Felonious assault.	14	4th.
Dec. 13, 1954	do.	14	4th.
Dec. 14, 1954	Assault with deadly weapon.	4	6th.
Dec. 30, 1954	do.	14	4th.

Mr. LEHMAN. I expect to receive similar reports from the Department of the Army and the Department of the Navy within the near future. Together with the Air Force report, these reports will indicate the extent of the problem with which this bill attempts to deal.

FEDERAL AID TO SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION — ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, in the absence of the senior Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and at his request, I ask unanimous consent that his name be added as cosponsor of S. 968, a bill to carry out President Eisenhower's program for emergency Federal aid to school construction which was introduced on February 8, 1955.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT OF PAY READJUSTMENT ACT OF 1942—AMENDMENT

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 362) to amend the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended,

which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF JUDGES OF MUNICIPAL COURT OF APPEALS AND MUNICIPAL COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—AMENDMENTS

Mr. KEFAUVER submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 727) to adjust the salaries of judges of the municipal court of appeals for the District of Columbia and the salaries of the judges of the municipal court for the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE JUDICIARY—AMENDMENT

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I submit, for appropriate reference, an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 462) to increase the salaries of justices and judges of United States courts, Members of Congress, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendment was received, ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 9, strike out lines 2 and 3 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "the first day of the first fiscal year—

"(1) following a fiscal year for which the receipts of the Government have exceeded the expenditures of the Government, as determined by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget."

CONDOLENCES OF CONGRESS TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS AND MEN WHO LOST THEIR LIVES ON THE U. S. S. "BENNINGTON"

Mr. IVES submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 13), which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services:

Whereas the people of the United States have been inspired by the heroic and gallant action of the officers and crew members of the United States ship *Bennington* in combating the emergency created when such vessel was damaged by explosions on May 26, 1954; and

Whereas witnesses of the tragic incident have given numerous accounts of feats of heroism performed by the officers and crew members of the United States ship *Bennington* in carrying out rescue operations following such explosion; and

Whereas clear thinking, positive leadership, and cooperative spirit prevailed among the officers and crew members of the United States ship *Bennington* during such emergency evidencing the fact that such officers and crew members conducted themselves in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Navy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress hereby tenders its condolences to the families of those officers and crew members of the United States ship *Bennington* who lost their lives when such vessel was damaged by explosions on May 26, 1954, and expresses its

appreciation of, and its commendation for, the gallantry and devotion to duty of the officers and crew members of the United States ship *Bennington*.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the next of kin of each of the deceased, and a copy to each officer and crew member of the United States ship *Bennington* who was serving aboard such vessel on May 26, 1954.

REVISION AND REPRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OUR AMERICAN GOVERNMENT"

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 14), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized and directed to revise, by bringing up to date, the pamphlet entitled "Our American Government," as set out in House Document 465, 79th Congress.

SEC. 2. Such revised pamphlet shall be printed as a Senate document, and there be printed 100,000 additional copies, of which 24,750 copies shall be for the use of the Senate; 66,150 copies for the use of the House of Representatives; 3,100 for the Senate Document Room, and 6,000 for the House Document Room.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

Statement issued by him discussing the action of the Virginia Electric & Power Co. in circulating Dean Clarence Manion's proposal that the TVA be sold.

By Mr. PAYNE:

Statement prepared by him on the 57th anniversary of the sinking of the United States battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor.

By Mr. McNAMARA:

Statement prepared by him dealing with unemployment and production.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF TREVOR GARDNER TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, on February 8 the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], as chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, announced that the committee would hold a public hearing on Thursday, February 17, on the nomination of Mr. Trevor Gardner to be an Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

Subsequent commitments have made it necessary for the Secretary of the Air Force, Mr. Talbot, to be absent from the city on February 17. The chairman of the committee has therefore agreed to postponement of consideration of Mr. Gardner's nomination until the following week, Thursday, February 24, and has requested that this announcement be made.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON H. R. 1, RELATING TO THE TRADE AGREEMENTS EXTENSION ACT OF 1955

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate House Concurrent Resolution 83, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 2,500 additional copies of the hearings on H. R. 1, the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, held by the Committee on Ways and Means for the use of the said committee.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, this matter was taken up with me by the acting majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], and by the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN]. I have also discussed the subject with the ranking Republican member on that committee, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT]. He has no objection to the resolution being considered at this time. It is a matter of comity between the two Houses of Congress, and the additional copies of the hearings should be made available. Therefore, I have no objection to the concurrent resolution being acted upon now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN].

The motion was agreed to.

THE COMMUNIST PROBLEM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the body of the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, portions of the radio broadcast to be made February 19, 1955, before the World Affairs Council of Northern California, on the topic "Is Peaceful Coexistence Possible?" The broadcast gives the viewpoint of Prof. Robert J. Kerner, director of the Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of California, in Berkeley, Calif.

I might say, Mr. President, I believe Dr. Kerner is one of the outstanding experts on Russian history. More than a year ago he wrote me a memorandum in which he predicted that the service of Mr. Malenkov, as the headman in the Soviet hierarchy, would be limited to a fairly short time. He predicted that Khrushchev would rise to power in the Presidium. Over the years I think his observations on the Soviet Union have been as clear as those of any living person, and his remarks are worthy of the attention of all Members of the Senate on this vital subject.

There being no objection, the broadcast was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IS PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE POSSIBLE?

(Prepared by R. J. Kerner)

(Notes for radio broadcast, February 19, 1955, KGO, World Affairs Council of Northern California on topic "Is Peaceful Coexistence Possible?") Participants: J. H. Adam Watson, Counsellor at the British Embassy in Washington, and Robert J. Kerner, direc-

tor of the Institute of Slavic Studies and Sather professor of history, University of California, Berkeley.)

1. Is peaceful coexistence possible? On the basis of the Kremlin definition and practice of "peaceful existence," well known to competent students, the answer is "No." According to the Moscow definition of the formula, "peaceful coexistence" is possible only when both sides want it. If, according to Stalin, "one side does not want cooperation, the result will be conflict, war." In other words, if one side does not accept the proposals and terms of the Moscow Presidium or yields enough to satisfy them that they are making progress in their world revolution (Molotov's "our great cause," Malenkov's "invincible cause"), it is lacking in "the desire to cooperate." To put it in still another way, the Kremlin's "peaceful coexistence" means they will coexist with the western powers, until they can subvert them or overrun them militarily. Hence, to cooperate, the western powers must continually retreat, until they have their backs to the wall and until Moscow is ready to fight the third world war, after having previously obtained everything it could by subversion and peaceful coexistence and at last attained such preponderance that it can win that war. The peoples of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania, and China, as well as Korea and Indochina, know what "peaceful coexistence" means.

In this cycle of Kremlin foreign policy, begun when Moscow instituted the cold war in the spring of 1945 before the Second World War was ended, the time may come, say in a year, or 2, or 3, when the virile portion of the Western Powers, in desperation and at great disadvantage, will finally stand and fight, while the anemic portion of the Western Powers will seek refuge in neutrality along with the remainder of the still non-Communist world.

2. Under what conditions or terms could there be peaceful coexistence as understood in the West? The answer is also clear. These conditions or terms would presuppose an entirely new Russia which would have to disavow and cease the practice of spreading the world revolution, give up its subversive policies through its controlled 40 to 50 Communist parties all over the world, at least permit really free elections in the satellite countries and give independence to Austria and Germany. Some would go even further and demand that the political monopoly of the Communist Party in the Soviet Empire be abolished and real opposition parties be established.

3. Once any set of conditions or terms is formulated, it is seen that both peaceful coexistence on the Kremlin's terms and peaceful coexistence on the terms of Western democracy are unrealistic and, at best, wishful thinking.

4. Is there a road to durable peace which the Western Powers can take? To this question the answer is still "yes" during the period indicated above—i. e., until Moscow decides upon the final showdown. The formula for this is not only to talk from strength—which among other things means no cutting of the military budget—but a real and effective policy of liberation of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain, standing up to indicate that no other free nation or part of it will be sacrificed to the aggressive world revolutionary policies of Moscow or Peking. In such a vigorous policy a European Locarno or Asiatic Locarno, as advocated by London is a setback, a retreat. To be free of such an obligation that a Locarno-type pact would impose on their known objectives, Moscow and Peking resolutely rejected the proposal. Such a policy would also oppose what had been done outside the United Nations at the recent Geneva Conference about Indochina and is now being attempted by Britain, India, and Soviet Russia regarding Formosa. Allies, to remain allies, should not deliver ultimatums to each other. By this

behind-the-scenes activity, they have and will do so. This is in accord with the Kremlin tactic for bringing discord among the allies. No ally should fall for that and still insist it is an ally. East-West trade should be regulated with the objective in mind to slow down Moscow's war preparations.

5. One of the saddest observations among competent students of Soviet Russia is to see statesmen and diplomats still unaware after 37 years that the rise of Soviet Russia is an entirely new phenomenon in international relations because of its world revolutionary objectives which are being attained only in part by the old-fashioned conventional diplomacy but largely and chiefly by unconventional or subversive policies. To ignore the latter is the road to disaster. The chief exponents of Western diplomacy still hang on to conventional diplomacy, and wink at the subversive policies or refuse to bring them into their calculations, out of fear or sheer ignorance.

6. The most recent events in Soviet Russia indicate that Khrushchev is fast becoming its No. 1 man, which in turn means the faction which he heads consisting of Molotov, Voroshilov, Bulganin, and Kaganovich, is definitely forging ahead of Malenkov, Saburov and Pervukhin in the nine-man Presidium of the central committee of the Communist Party and in its reorganization of that committee, as well as the regional and autonomous province committees. The party, under the control of the Khrushchev faction, directs the government which is headed by Malenkov, who was deprived of the prize post of first secretary back in March, 1953. The Khrushchev faction, therefore, at this time is supreme and has ended the honeymoon of the government and the populace regarding consumer's goods promised them after the death of Stalin. The transformation of the peasant from collective farm worker and part-time worker on his tiny farmstead to that of day laborer is on the way, while Soviet leaders have visions of the inability of grain production and animal husbandry to feed the populace. Labor productivity in industry lags, while the party steps up heavy industry and tapers off light industry or consumer goods, all in the rush of preparations for a third world war, if that is deemed necessary.

7. Difficult as it is to chart the course of a vigorous American foreign policy these days, the task confronting the British Foreign Office is much more difficult, if not impossible. In the face of nuclear annihilation in England, it is Sir Anthony Eden's task to make a unified and harmonious policy out of widely divergent interests and motives—out of Britain's internal political setup, Britain's security position in Europe, the divergent interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and of the British Empire. How effective and vigorous can such a policy be after all? This in spite of the fact that the British have in the past fought successfully in two world wars. One can scarcely blame them, if their policy vis-a-vis Soviet Russia shows signs of weakness and continuous compromise. In spite of our understanding of these difficulties and the definite change since May, 1953, in this direction instituted by Sir Winston Churchill, American foreign policy can scarcely be expected to weaken down to the level indicated. Rather the reverse should be true, for the United States, regarded as the last great bastion which Moscow must subvert or conquer, is also exposed to nuclear annihilation. The American people will not yield to Communist China's recognition and admission to the United Nations or to any surrender or decisive weakening, however covered up, of Formosa. Such policies will inevitably lead to the loss of all Asia and most of Africa. The failure to achieve the West German rearmament in Europe would expose Western Europe to easy aggression. The 12 German divisions called for under the agreement are,

in fact, only a token of the hope and the will of Western Europe to defend itself against Soviet forces many times superior.

Moscow is fully informed on the reasons for Sir Winston's shift of policy in May, 1953. Is it likely to become less aggressive when it knows that British policy is inspired by fear of nuclear attack? Actually the experience has been just the reverse and the "change of attitude" which he anticipated has not materialized. Soviet Russia will soon be in a position to deliver nuclear attacks by airplane and submarine, if it is not in a position to do so now.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that immediately following the printing of the radio broadcast there may also be printed in the body of the Record, as a part of my remarks, a memorandum from the Czech Christian Democratic Movement in Exile, addressed to the administration and the Congress of the United States, pointing out, from the point of view of the Czechs and Slovaks, who ultimately hope to be free of the Communist tyranny, certain views which they have, and expressing the hope that ultimately the people behind the Iron Curtain will be liberated from the oppression under which they now suffer.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

CZECH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC
MOVEMENT,

New York, October 28, 1954.

*To the Administration and the Congress of
the United States of America:*

The Czech Christian Democratic Movement in Exile expresses its profound conviction that communism, so long as it exists as a political power, will remain a menace to the liberty and security of the free world. We agree wholeheartedly with the Committee on Communist Aggression of the United States House of Representatives that any policy of containment, appeasement, or coexistence must be rejected. Such a policy denies the duty of the Christian toward all those who are victims of slavery, terror, or criminal aggression. As we have learned from the bitter experience of our own country, the attempt to coexist with communism leads inevitably to the destruction of human freedom.

We look to the United States for leadership in a crusade of freedom-loving peoples to restore freedom throughout the world. Since coexistence is morally and politically impossible, measures of mere defense, however urgent they may be, are the best temporary expedients. The fight for liberation is a matter of common interest: in helping other peoples to regain their freedom, the American people will secure their own.

Behind the smokescreen of coexistence, the Communists are arming for a third world war, which they will unleash as soon as they are confident of victory. The only way to prevent this war is through a dynamic program of liberation which will weaken the Communists' warmaking power. Based on our knowledge of political conditions and public psychology in Central Europe, in the Czech lands in particular, we take the liberty of suggesting the following policies which we consider essential:

1. American radio propaganda, such as the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe, should not limit itself to attacking the particular groups of conspirators now in power in Communist countries. Such propaganda, to have more than superficial effect, must develop a broad campaign against the entire system of Marxian socialism. It must show why communism as well as socialism as an intermediate step

to communism destroy human freedom in the spheres of politics, economics, sociology, culture, and religion.

2. Such propaganda should not be entirely negative, but should support positively and actively the free-enterprise system. By presenting simple facts it can be shown that free-enterprise countries such as the United States, Belgium, and West Germany have gone farthest toward a classless society and in affording the workers a high standard of living. Conversely, it can be shown that socialism and communism increase class distinctions, and that the poverty and fear in Communist countries is caused directly by the Socialist order.

3. The total aim of American propaganda should be to intensify the dissatisfaction of the workers behind the Iron Curtain with the Socialist order and to make them want a free-enterprise system. Such propaganda cannot, of course, be carried on by those who are themselves Socialists and collaborators of the Communists.

4. Broadcasts for Czechoslovakia should be divided into three sections: Czech, Slovak, and Sudeten German. These broadcast programs should stress the right of the Slovak nation to self-determination, the right of the Sudeten Germans to return to the Sudetenland, as well as the need for the Czechs, Slovaks, and Sudeten Germans to work out a federal solution for living together.

5. As a first step toward actual liberation, military forces of the free world in Europe should be built up until they are at least capable of withstanding available Soviet forces. This includes German armed forces freed from arbitrary limitations as to quantity and quality of armament, as well as contingents from the nations behind the Iron Curtain. The latter should be organized in terms of nationality without regard to existing states.

6. As the balance of military power in Europe is restored, American and other western propaganda can make its objective increasingly specific. The ultimate objective is to cause the enslaved peoples to revolt against the Communist puppets and their Soviet masters. The events of June 1953 in Eastern Germany and other satellites have shown that the victims of communism are quite ready to do so with even the least hope of success.

7. As the first basic step in any program of liberation, it is necessary to decide how much and what kind of help will be given to the enslaved peoples when they make their bid for freedom. American broadcasts already encourage opposition to the Communist satellite governments, and such opposition is senseless unless it aims at the ultimate overthrow of Bolshevik tyranny. Since Americans are now asking the Czechs and other captive nations to resist Soviet terror, we as Czech exiles, ask the American Government and people: what will you do to help us against the puppet governments and against the Soviets should they intervene to quash a revolt which gives promise of success? American psychological warfare can never be more than superficially effective until this basic question has been answered.

8. At the appropriate time, general strikes should be called against the Bolshevik tyrants. As Lenin pointed out, the general strike is a revolutionary weapon and should be used only for revolutionary ends. Therefore, such a strike should not be called until all factors, including the amount and kind of help to be expected from the West, are such that the enslaved people has a reasonable probability of regaining its freedom.

9. Propaganda to Iron Curtain countries is not made in a vacuum. It is part of total policy, and must be related to a long-term program with a definite objective. Since such programs involve commitments which only Congress can make, it is our belief that

more active congressional participation in the shaping of United States propaganda policy would lend the authority needed for effective appeal to the peoples of Czechoslovakia and other enslaved European countries.

JOSEF KALVODA,
Vice President.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD, immediately following the memorandum, a declaration on the crisis in the Far East by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in which there are pointed out some of the dangers involved in certain of the steps which are being proposed in certain countries of the world, namely, the admission of Communist China into the United Nations, and other acts of appeasement. I ask unanimous consent that the declaration be printed as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the declaration was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST—DECLARATION BY THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Moscow-Peking axis continues its direct and indirect aggression on every front. All efforts of the free world to lessen international tension by appeasing the Communist war lords have only served to whet their appetite for more conquest, intensify their subversive activities, step up their drive against democratic collective-security plans, and resort to new frontal military assaults.

While we indorse President Eisenhower's proposal, approved by the Senate and House, for invigorated defense measures to halt further Moscow-Peking axis aggression in the Chinese theater of conflict, we strongly warn against any attempt, under cover of pursuing the armistice pattern set in Korea and Indochina, to grant the Russian-imposed Mao Tse-tung terror regime American recognition and to smuggle it into the United Nations. The issue in this theater of strife and combat involves far more than the possession of any particular island. The fate of all Asia, and consequently the fate of the entire world, is at stake here.

If the free peoples should yield piecemeal to the Communist aggressors, if retrenchment and retreat, under the guise of disengagement, be the policy of the democracies, then only catastrophe awaits the free world. If democratic governments will be neutral in the struggle between aggressionist totalitarian slavery and human liberty, they will only weaken the freedom-loving peoples and further the sinister aims of the Moscow-Peking axis. Then the prospects for national independence, improved conditions of life and labor, and the advancement of human liberty and social justice would, indeed, be very dark.

The hour calls for the highest effort by all freedom-loving peoples to increase their military, economic, and political strength and joint action in order to deter and, if need be, defeat Moscow-Peking military aggression. In the interest of preserving peace and freedom, the executive council of the A. F. of L., therefore, proposes:

1. Toward a peaceful and democratic conclusion of the Chinese civil war, which has been inspired and organized by Moscow and which has become a source of profound international tension, the U. N. should accept and supervise the execution of the following proposal made by Mao Tse-tung, in his pledge to the Chinese people, in 1937, "to submit to a democratic decision of the whole country the question of whether the Soviet

system of society is to be adopted by the whole of China or not."

2. Until such time as the entire Chinese people will have the opportunity to elect freely their own government, the Republic of China should be recognized as the only legitimate government and the Mao Tse-tung dictatorship should be kept out of the U. N. as a foreign-imposed regime convicted of military aggression against the United Nations and guilty of violating the basic principles of international law.

3. Toward deterring further Moscow-Peking aggression against any territory or people in Asia, our Government should (a) step up its economic and military aid to the Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Philippines, South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia; (b) enter into a mutual aid pact with every country willing to defend itself against Communist aggression and subversion; (c) strive to strengthen and transform SEATO from a consultative into an effective body for joint action in defense of peace and freedom.

4. Toward saving the Republic of Indonesia from losing its national independence and democratic liberties through Communist infiltration and subversion, our Government should invite President Soekarno and Vice President Hatta to visit our country and seek agreement for preparing joint action to preserve and strengthen the democracy, promote the economic well-being and protect the national freedom of the people of Indonesia.

5. Toward advancing the cause of national independence in Africa and Asia and preventing the extension of neutralism as an aid to Communist imperialism in these areas, our country should actively support the aspirations to national freedom by the peoples of north Africa and should immediately seek to have the U. N. set up a permanent commission charged with the task of promoting the self-determination of the colonial people and setting a definite time limit within which they will attain their complete national sovereignty.

6. Toward the free world discontinuing all economic aid—trade, credits, etc.—to the totalitarian dictatorships now facing serious political and economic difficulties caused by Communist policies and the burdens of huge aggressive military establishments, toward replacing such Iron Curtain markets and toward strengthening the free nations' economy by expanding trade relations among them, stabilizing basic raw material prices, improving productivity and raising the purchasing power of the people—thereby, enlarging the domestic markets and the importing capacities especially of countries like Japan, Korea, Pakistan, India, the Philippines, and the population of southeast Asia—our Government should take the initiative in convoking a free world economic conference to establish a 5-year international consumers' credit and installment buying of \$10 billion.

LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, tomorrow, February 16, will mark the 37th anniversary of Lithuania's independence. On this noteworthy occasion, I join with my fellow Americans of Lithuanian descent in its observance.

The plight of the people of Lithuania and of her Baltic neighbors, Estonia and Latvia, suffering under the subjugation of the Soviet invaders, is of deep and abiding concern to every American. As Lithuania looks to the free world for help, we in the United States reaffirm our traditional friendship with this gallant country. Our Government remains firm in nonrecognition of the forcible

annexation of the Baltic nations by the Soviet Union.

May this independence day bring Lithuania closer to her liberation from Soviet tyranny.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the statement made by the Senator from New York regarding Lithuanian Independence Day. Of the many holidays which are celebrated annually in all countries throughout the world perhaps none are more meaningful, more significant, or evoke more profound human sentiments than the anniversaries of national independence days.

This is because the idea of independence is closely related to, if not synonymous with, certain noble human ideas, the ideas of freedom and liberty. Nations have generally believed that only in complete political independence can they enjoy full freedom and liberty, and for that reason have striven for their independence. Lithuania has been no exception to this rule.

In the past Lithuanians possessed national independence and enjoyed it for centuries, but unfortunately, for more than 100 years prior to World War I their country had been a part of the Russian Empire. One would suppose that in the course of such a long subjection to the Russian Czarist regime these people might have lost their national identity and become submerged in that vast polyglot empire. That might have been the case with some other less steadfast people, but the proud and brave Lithuanians were not the type to abandon their national traditions and their aim of gaining independence.

They reached their goal in 1918 when they proclaimed their independence on February 16 of that year. Unfortunately, they were not allowed to enjoy it for long. At the end of only two decades, early in World War II, independent Lithuania became a casualty of aggression. Throughout the war the Lithuanian people suffered under both the Nazi and Communist tyrannies, but their sufferings did not come to an end after their so-called liberation by the Red army. Instead, their liberators made them prisoners in their homeland by sealing them off from the free world. However, even under such severe curbs as the Communists impose, and even under the almost unbearable conditions they create, the indomitable and undaunted Lithuanian spirit for freedom and independence will certainly survive and win against the tyrants.

On this day, in celebrating the 37th anniversary of Lithuanian independence let us all hope that that victory will soon be within the grasp of all those suffering under Communist tyranny.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, tomorrow, February 16, is the 37th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania. This anniversary focuses our attention on the fact that 3 million Lithuanians continue to suffer under the frightful yoke of Communist domination.

From 1918 to 1940, Lithuania was an honored member of the family of free nations. Great strides were made in its economic development, and the literacy of its people was raised appreciably.

Since the Russians seized Lithuania in 1940, a rigid screen of censorship has concealed developments in that country; but we continually hear rumors of the efforts of the Communists to Russify completely the Lithuanian people. The United States must never be a party to official recognition of the enforced annexation of Lithuania and her neighbors, Latvia and Estonia, by the Soviet Union.

On the 37th anniversary of Lithuania's independence, it is a privilege to join with the 1 million Americans of Lithuanian descent in paying tribute to the valiant Lithuanians behind the Iron Curtain. We all look forward to the day when Lithuania will once again be free and independent.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, tomorrow, February 16, marks the 37th anniversary of Lithuania's independence.

I should like to take this opportunity to join with the Lithuanians in this country in tribute to the memory of that brave little country, which for over 20 years served as a model of enlightened and progressive self-government.

Today, the Russians are attempting to plow under the spirit and culture of that country by every ruthless device, including mass extermination and deportation. Thus have the Communists proceeded to demonstrate to the world what they mean by liberation.

Yet the spirit of free Lithuania lives on, both here in America and in the minds of those in the home country who cannot today express their feelings publicly.

Today, as we honor this country and its people, let us once again resolve never to recognize the forced annexation of Lithuania and its neighbors, Latvia and Estonia. With prayerful hopes, we look to the day when the flag of freedom will again be raised over this tragic land.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the Senate was privileged today to have the invocation delivered by the Reverend Monsignor John Balkunas, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration in Maspeth, Long Island, N. Y.

His moving prayer has reminded us all of the valiant history of the Lithuanian people, and has caused us to reaffirm our belief in freedom and liberty for all enslaved peoples.

I should like to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that February 16, in the State of New York, has been proclaimed Lithuanian Independence Day by Gov. Averell Harriman. It was so proclaimed for many years while I was Governor of New York.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement I have prepared, noting the commemoration of Lithuanian Independence Day on February 16, be printed at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR LEHMAN

February 16 marks the anniversary of the proclamation of Lithuanian independence in 1918, after 123 years of Russian rule. Along with independence, there was a great resurgence of national culture and political freedom. The new Republic of Lithuania

flourished under its new-found freedom until the tragic occupation and enslavement of its people by the Soviet Union in 1940.

We in the United States must give more than mere lipservice to the cause of freedom and liberty for the people of Lithuania. For example, we must continue to work for the liberalization of our immigration and refugee laws to provide a haven in the United States for some of the escapees and refugees from Lithuania.

We must strengthen the Voice of America, so that the voices of freedom will continue to penetrate the Iron Curtain and bring encouragement to the enslaved peoples.

We must press for the ratification of the Genocide Convention, in order to demonstrate to the world our conviction and determination that the destruction of national, racial, or religious groups must be placed beyond the pale of international law and punished accordingly.

Through these, and many other acts of faith in freedom, we in these United States will be fulfilling the eternal principles upon which our Nation was founded, and to whose advancement the American Republic is dedicated. In this way, America will continue to shed its light—the light of freedom—among all the tragically oppressed people whose hearts yearn for the return of independence and a rebirth of liberty.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, on Sunday I made a brief address to a gathering of Lithuanian organizations in the city of Detroit, and in the course of my remarks I reminded them that after 123 years of Russian rule, Lithuania was proclaimed an independent kingdom 37 years ago, on February 16, 1918, and later in the same year became a republic.

Because of the tenacity of the Lithuanian people to their cultural and political background, there was a fine flowering of progress in the newly constituted nation. But darkness fell again in 1940, when, the Communists fearing the existence of a free nation at the border of the Soviet Union, Lithuania was occupied by Soviet troops. So fell the three Baltic States, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

But the desire for freedom and the unfaltering belief that eventually the Red yoke will be thrown off has never departed from Lithuanian hearts. The United States of America has never given the least recognition to Soviet domination of the Lithuanian territory, and we, too, hold in our hearts the hope and the belief that Lithuania will be free again.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement prepared by me in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of Lithuanian independence.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

As we view the shifts and changes in personalities in the Soviet regime and speculate as to what this means to the nations of the free world, these same developments are anxiously watched by people beyond the Iron Curtain—people subjugated by the Kremlin dictatorship. Their basic question is: Is there hope? Is there a better future dawning?

On this the 37th anniversary of the independence of Lithuania we must ask the people of that fine country to continue in the spirit which they have exhibited in the past, to hope rather than to give up in despair.

Contrary to Marxian theory, it is the Communist dictatorship which carries the seeds of its own destruction within it. As our constitutional government stands, firm and secure, as it has stood for 166 years, Communist rulers topple and fall. Their system cannot bear the strain of intrigue and counterintrigue indefinitely. It must ultimately fall and thus bring the dawn of freedom for the people of Lithuania as well as for all other people now suffering under Kremlin rule.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on February 16, 1918, or just 37 years ago, Lithuania became an independent country. She threw off the control of Russia and divided the big estates which had been owned by the Baltic barons into small farms with peasant proprietors. Lithuania thus led the way in the great wave of land reforms which followed World War I. A democratic form of government was established which actually worked for the welfare of the people. Schools were created and by 1940 had reduced the number of illiterates from nearly two-thirds of the population to less than one-sixth. Farm cooperatives not only helped the farmers economically in the dairy and other farm industries, but also improved human relations.

Lithuania, like the rest of her free Baltic neighbors—Latvia, Estonia, and Finland—made rapid economic progress during this period, and the standard of living of her people rose markedly. This was a tribute to her democratic political system, her wide diffusion of property, and the general emphasis upon individual drive and initiative, tempered and sweetened by cooperation and by the welfare activities of government.

In sharp contrast to this, Soviet Russia, with its political terror and its deadening of initiative, failed to improve the standard of living of the Russian people after 1928.

Lithuania, like the other eastern European nations, led a precarious political life between the two powerful police states of Soviet Russia to the east and Nazi Germany to the west. The infamous Hitler-Stalin Pact of August 1939 brought about her conquest. In 1940 Russia moved in, while the Nazis in 1941 and 1942 took over the country. Terror was practiced by both states. Toward the close of the war the Russian armies again occupied Lithuania and once again initiated a reign of terror. Thousands of Lithuanians were executed and hundreds of thousands were deported to Siberia. At the same time an equal number of Russians were settled inside Lithuania and the attempt was made to obliterate the national sentiment of the Lithuanians. All the terrible methods of the modern police state are now being practiced by the Russians.

We have reason to be proud of the past record of our Government in its dealings with Lithuania and the other Baltic democracies. President Roosevelt steadfastly refused to recognize the Communist seizure of these countries. This policy has been continued by President Eisenhower. Last year the Senate adopted a resolution which was sponsored by me and which put the Senate on record as being opposed to any such recognition and reaffirmed our dedication to the cause of a free Lithuania.

Russia is now making efforts to have her conquests recognized. I hope we shall continue to oppose any such recognition and that we may stand fast.

GEN. BREHON BURKE SOMERVELL

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, it was with genuine sorrow that I read in yesterday's newspapers of the death of my personal friend and a great patriot, Gen. Brehon Somervell.

I first had the privilege of knowing General Somervell over 20 years ago when he, as Major Somervell, became the operating head of the staff of the late Walter D. Hines, with whom I was associated in the practice of law. Mr. Hines was invited by the Turkish Government, headed at that time by the famous Kemal Atatürk, to make an economic survey of Turkey. Our law firm took over the job; and because of General Somervell's effective and vigorous work in settling some of the disputes on the Rhine and the Danube Rivers after World War I, Mr. Hines asked him to go to Turkey to head the investigation on the ground.

Since that time I have had the privilege of knowing General Somervell intimately, and have watched his rapid rise from a major to a four-star general. Aside from my business connection with him, a warm personal friendship grew up between Mrs. Smith and myself and the general's family, to all of whom we were devoted.

General Somervell's service to his country covered a span of more than 30 years. Graduating from West Point sixth in his class in 1914, he served in the Mexican Expedition and then in France during World War I, where he won the Distinguished Service Cross for reconnaissance behind the German lines.

In 1925 he made a study for the League of Nations of navigation on the Rhine and Danube Rivers. As I have stated, in 1933, at the request of the Turkish Government, he was associated with the Hines mission to make an economic survey of that country. Three years later General Somervell was assigned to head the Work Projects Administration in New York; and he did much to improve the efficiency of that organization. LaGuardia Airport and many roads and parks around New York City remain monuments to General Somervell's engineering and administrative talents.

Early in World War II, under the leadership of General Eisenhower, General Somervell organized the supply of the North African invasion. In 1942 he became commanding general of the Services of Supply, later known as the Army Service Forces. His task was to supply our farflung Armies with every item they needed—from men, food and clothing, to airfields and weapons. Altogether, during the war, General Somervell was responsible for the disbursal of \$172 billion worth of supplies. Of this gigantic task he is credited with saying:

The impossible we do at once; the miraculous takes a little longer.

In March 1945 his nomination as a full general was confirmed by the Senate. The following year he retired from

the Army, and at the time of his death he was chairman of the board and president of Koppers Co., Inc., of Pittsburgh.

In 1919 he married Anna Purcell. They had three daughters, Mary Anne, Susan, and Constance. In 1941 Mrs. Somervell died. In 1943 General Somervell married Mrs. Louise Hampton Wartman, of Ocala, Fla.

Mrs. Smith joins me in our expression of deep sympathy to Mrs. Somervell and to his daughters.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the body of the RECORD, an editorial entitled "Brehon B. Somervell," published in the Washington Post and Times Herald of February 15.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BREHON B. SOMERVELL

Gen. Brehon B. Somervell was one of the ablest officers the United States Army has produced. In World War II, as commander of the Army Service Forces, he had one of the most complex assignments ever given a military man and his execution of it was brilliant. He was tough and impetuous and impatient. He knocked heads together unmercifully. But he performed the impossible. The success of the Allied effort was made possible by America's industrial strength, and General Somervell was the guiding genius mobilizing that strength for the Army. Under his direction more than \$170 billion was spent inducting, feeding, clothing, sheltering, and arming more than 8 million men. He organized the supplies for the North Africa invasion and later for the Normandy invasion.

General Somervell did not seek popular acclaim and he made many enemies. Sometimes he seemed to drive too hard or to insist on too much for the Army. But he was responsible for supplying the Army and he thought very little about the effect on civilians or about the sensibilities of civilian administrators; if he sometimes seemed to run roughshod, it was largely because his civilian counterparts lacked the same force of character. He generally had the backing of the White House, which appreciated his driving energy and ability to cut through redtape. From 1936 to 1940 he had been Works Progress Administrator in New York, and thus had come in close contact with Harry L. Hopkins. This relationship proved of immense value to both men during the war—two men who understood in full measure the meaning of total war.

Like General Eisenhower, General Somervell was a West Pointer and a product of the intensive Army training and staff schools. Because he graduated near the top of his West Point class, he became an Army engineer, and this was the proper training for his wartime assignment. The Nation owes a debt to this distinguished soldier. Without him the Army would not have been fully prepared as early as it was for its main task overseas.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an editorial also entitled "Gen. Brehon Somervell," which was published in the New York Herald Tribune of February 15.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GEN. BREHON SOMERVELL

To Gen. Brehon Somervell was attributed the famous saying of World War II: "The

impossible we do at once, the miraculous takes a little longer." This slogan was applied to the Services of Supply, later known as the Army Service Forces, which General Somervell commanded during the war. In a sense it also fitted the general himself, for he was one of the most remarkable organizers and expeditors in military history. He was the man charged with setting up and operating the supply lines for the invasions of North Africa and of Europe, with seeing to it that the Allied armies had the equipment, ranging from food and clothing to barracks and airfields, that were essential to victory. And he performed his tasks with brilliant success.

New Yorkers gained a firsthand acquaintance with General Somervell's abilities long before the war, for in 1936, when he was a lieutenant colonel, he was put in charge of the WPA in New York City. He improved its efficiency and tightened its operations so that it left the city many facilities which still endure, such as La Guardia Airport.

General Somervell's busy career took him to Mexico, France, central Europe, and Turkey, as well as throughout the United States. When this country's Army began to expand in 1940, it was General Somervell who had the responsibility of building its barracks, and afterward there was hardly a major war operation in the European theater that did not depend largely upon his contribution. His life was a dedicated and a supremely useful one, and his passing is mourned by the Nation he served so well.

ISRAEL—AN ADVENTURE OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, on January 11, 1955, His Excellency, Ambassador Abba Eban, Ambassador of Israel, delivered an extraordinary speech at a convocation of the University of Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind.

The speech is a moving expression and exposition of the spirit of Israel and of the motives which led to the establishment of that state.

This speech can be widely read with profit by those who seek to understand the situation in the Middle East.

I ask unanimous consent that the speech be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ISRAEL—AN ADVENTURE OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT

(Address delivered by Abba Eban, Ambassador of Israel to the United States, at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., January 11, 1955)

Four thousand years of history have extended their span between Israel's first ascent to nationhood and her restoration to freedom at the turning point of the century. The redemption from Egyptian bondage must be regarded in any serious conception of history as one of the authentic points of climax in the progress of mankind. In the words of Henry George: "From between the paws of the rock-hewn Sphinx rises the genius of human liberty; and the trumpets of the Exodus throb with the defiant proclamation of the rights of men."

These forceful phrases do not overstate the case. The flight across the Red Sea and Sinai preserved a revolutionary idea, which could never have evolved in the idolatrous despotism of the Pharaohs. The idea was the sovereignty of God, the Ruler of the universe, omnipotent, one and indivisible, the embodiment of righteousness and the loving Father of all creation. From this idea there flowed acceptances and rejections which

came to dominate life amongst the children of man. Recognizing this event as the beginning of their true destiny, the descendants of those fleeing slaves have, in all succeeding ages, commemorated the ancient saga. Our tradition exhorts every Jew to recite the story of the Exodus from Egypt at the appointed season as though he personally had experienced redemption from servitude to freedom.

The narrative of this rebellion against idolatry by men charged with the custody of an irreplaceable idea also occurs in the history of thought in a more secular aspect. This is the original and classic episode of national liberation. The memory of Israel's first struggle for freedom has inspired and consoled many subsequent movements of national independence. When Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson were consulted on the emblem of the future American Union they suggested that the seal of the United States should represent the children of Israel fleeing across the parted waters of the Red Sea on their way to freedom. This portrayal was to be surmounted by an uncannily Hebraic slogan: "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

THE DIMENSIONS OF HISTORY

It is not presumptuous to believe that future generations will conserve the memories of Israel's modern revival with a similar reverence and tenacity. This will certainly come to pass in the particular domain of Jewish history. Nothing since the miraculous redemption 4,000 years ago can compete in that history with this recent transition from martyrdom to sovereignty, this sudden ascent from the depths of agony to new peaks of opportunity and pride. The attainment of Israel's independence 7 years ago is already more than a political or secular event in the Jewish consciousness. The date is bound to be numbered amidst the festivals of a people whose other temporal milestones have endured with rare constancy.

I have come to this abode of Christian faith and learning to suggest that Israel's resurgence is an event to be conceived in the highest dimensions of history. It evokes from the past and may portend for the future a deep lesson concerning the potency and nature of spiritual impulses. The attention which this enterprise has already received in the thought and writing of our age is itself a proof of some special quality within it. It is evident, however, that if Israel's rebirth comes to inherit this eternal renown, it will not be because of the material dimensions which belong to it. There is nothing global, or even massive, about the State of Israel in political terms. The territory in which our independence has been fulfilled is great in history, but pathetically meager in geography. It is the bridge between the three continents of the ancient world. It looks out over the highway across which have marched the fateful migrations and invasions of history's pageant. But in the strategic calculations of this atomic century this piece of earth is of humble measure. The bridge is fragile; the highway is narrow and in the age of air transportation, it no longer obtrudes itself inevitably athwart the paths of conquest and empire.

The population directly affected falls short of 2 million. Even when we portray this event in its true essence, as a collective climax in the history of the entire Jewish people, it still remains true that the direct subjects and objects of Israel's revival are but a small fraction of the total human family. Clearly, if modern Israel is to be regarded as a historic incident of universal scope, this is because of a stature to be ascribed to it in a completely different dimension. If modern Israel is to have any elements of greatness then this quality must be vindicated in the spiritual realm.

THE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

To say this is not to deny that some of Israel's material achievements are impressive and sometimes deeply moving. The collective survival of the Jewish people is itself a rare event of history. Many other peoples have lost their independence under the heel of invading empires; but no people, other than this, having been so engulfed has shown such a capacity for recuperation as to preserve amid martyrdom and dispersion, all the elements of its union and identity—its language and tradition, its consciousness of attachment to the land of its origin, and the undying hope of eventual restoration. For long centuries this people, whithersoever it wandered, continued to regard its inner life as rooted in a distant land which few could ever hope to see with their own eyes. This connection, which for so many generations was an act of mystic faith, became transformed, against all material calculations, into one of the political realities of our age. The banner of a free Israel now flies proudly again in the family of nations from which it had been absent for so many tragic generations.

There is something here to arrest the attention of those who study history in terms of national politics and international relations. Nor are these the only achievements which may be accounted remarkable in secular terms. There is the pioneering toil and sacrifice which have transformed the wilderness to a semblance of its ancient fertility. There is the epic of mass immigration which has brought hundreds of thousands of returning newcomers to our shores. There are great efforts, and at times, serious results, in the increase of industrial and agricultural resources. There is the formation of a new culture, welding many varied immigrant traditions, tongues, and experiences into the unified tapestry of a distinctive civilization, in the image of the ancient Hebrew past. There is the struggle against the ravages of pestilence and erosion which had debased the physical aspect of the land and degraded its historic reputation as "the perfection of beauty, the joy of the entire earth." There is the adventure of establishing within a region dominated by despotism and autocracy a sanctuary for the democratic way of life and the principles of free government. There are advances in literature, the sciences, and arts, which without yet reaching the peaks of the ancient revelation, are yet significant and promising in relation to the circumstances of time and of space in which they have been accomplished. Nor can we omit from the positive record of Israel's achievement the turbulent struggle for physical security of a small people besieged on all its embattled frontiers by an unyielding and comprehensive hostility. To have achieved so large a volume of international recognition within so brief a time and against such heavy challenge is not the least surprising of Israel's modern victories.

THE POWER OF WILL

If despite all this, we concentrate our gaze upon the spiritual aspects of Israel's achievement and destiny, it is not because we renounce our claim to sympathetic appraisal in political, economic, social, or even military history. But when all is said and done, there have been greater battles, more far-reaching economic upheavals, vaster irrigation projects, broader revolutions of physical power than those which we have recorded, memorable as they are for us. Moreover, even these achievements by Israel, while being political, economic, or social in their outward aspect, are primarily significant as illustrations of spiritual forces. They are spectacular testimony to the power of the human will. Rarely in history has any achievement been recorded against heavier calculations of chance. All the circumstances of time and of place argued against its success. A

few decades ago the prospect that an independent Jewish state could be established in its ancient homeland appeared so fantastic, as to bring its advocates under the suspicion of insanity. Statesmen and diplomats to whom the idea was broached in the early years of the First World War were startled at hearing so eccentric an idea even submitted to their official attention. A British Ambassador in Paris to whom our first president, Dr. Weizmann, summarized this project in 1915 reported to London that he had encountered a remarkable contradiction—a man of eminent scientific attainments with a keen power of rational analysis who on this particular issue appeared to have gone completely off his head. Back in London, Prime Minister Asquith expressed surprise that one of his cabinet colleagues of Jewish faith, normally regarded as a man of excessive rationalism, was afflicted with delirium on this special point.

Today, with the third Jewish commonwealth in tangible existence, it is the skeptics and the rationalists who seem incongruous to our eyes. Yet their skepticism seemed then to rest on strong foundations. After all, the Jewish people was dispersed and divided, split up into countless divergent fragments, lacking any element of distinctive political unity. The greater part of them dwelt thousands of miles away from the prospective scene of their national revival. The land itself appeared to be sucked dry of all its pristine vitality and to offer no prospect of successful resettlement. Moreover, it was neither empty nor available. It was controlled by some nationalisms and imperialisms and coveted by others, all of which had a far stronger chance of acquiring it than a dispersed and politically anonymous people. The concept of a Jewish nationhood or of a special link between the Jewish people and its original homeland was completely unrecognized in the law and jurisprudence of nations. It seemed unlikely that the Zionist program could overcome such an accumulation of hostilities and natural adversities.

Yet within a single lifetime we had passed from a world in which the existence of an independent Israel seemed inconceivable into a world which seems inconceivable without its existence. I know of few more tangible testimonies in history to the power of the human will to assert itself against material odds. This is, perhaps, the primary value of Israel's rebirth to all who are concerned with the vindication of faith against the fatalistic or deterministic theories of history, which see the human being not as the primary agent of historic processes but merely as their helpless subject matter. Thus, quite apart from its context in the history and culture of the Jewish people, the rebirth of modern Israel would earn its place in history as a crushing argument in the eternal discussion between the claims of faith and the doctrines which deny the human will any central part in governing the world's destiny. Those doctrines would have an impossible task in trying to explain Israel's revival in material or economic terms.

This belief in the power of the human will is a recurrent theme in Israel's history. The most distinctive attribute of Israel's character, the source of some weakness but of greater strength is this stubborn, tenacious refusal to recognize the distinction between imagination and reality. In the grammar of classical Hebrew there is none of the sharp differentiation possessed by modern languages between that which is and that which shall be. This deliberate confusion between imagination and reality, between the will and the fact, has been illustrated at many stages of our history. In 1918 our first founding father, Dr. Weizmann went up to Mount Scopus, overlooking Jerusalem, to perform the ceremony of opening a new university. In its outward forms this resembled similar ceremonies whereby

universities have been opened and dedicated in many parts of the world. There was only one incidental circumstance which made this particular solemnity in any way distinctive. This was that the university did not exist at all. It was unrepresented even by a cornerstone. There were no plans or means for its erection, and indeed no rational certainty that those who aspired to its establishment would be able to live in the country at all. Yet because the establishment of a university in Jerusalem was for us a matter of intense and passionate will, the absence of the physical conditions necessary for its fulfillment was not an adequate reason to abstain from all the acts and gestures which should mark its dedication. Surely enough, within two decades the university existed, and the ceremony, even in retrospect, no longer appears quixotic. The confusion between imagination and reality marks all our religion and folklore. Alas, there are some who see its traces in our economic and financial planning.

Just as the establishment of Israel proves the dominant power of the human spirit, so is this theme illustrated by many acts which have unfolded themselves within the general process. The most vivid example is to be found in our immigration movement. The dispersed Jewish communities from which this immigration came were utterly divergent in all material things. Their social, economic, political, and linguistic backgrounds had nothing in common. Unity and solidarity existed only in the plane of spiritual allegiance. Here then was a convincing experiment for proving the relative strength of the material and the spiritual forces. If the material elements were really decisive then the influences of division and alienation would prevail. The spiritual unity had not merely to exist but actually to overcome a great aggregate of divisive material forces. That it did so triumph, and that hundreds of thousands responded by immigration to the call of Israel's sovereignty proved that unity will prevail against divergence, provided that the unity is truly spiritual and the divergence only material.

THE HEBREW TRADITION

Thus far I have spoken of Israel's establishment as a general victory for spiritual forces. But we also owe attention to the particular lineage of Israel's spiritual history. The tradition which was here saved from extinction and endowed with a new birth of freedom had played no ordinary role in the evolution of the human spirit. All that is essential and authentic in modern theistic traditions can be traced back ultimately to the achievements and insights of Israel in the previous era of her independent national life. The consciousness that the Hebrew mind had had such a strong impact on human thought caused millions throughout the world to be exalted by the prospect that this tradition was now to be reinstated in the shelter of free political and social institutions. The union of this people with that land, through the medium of its incomparable language, had once given mankind its deepest experience of revelation. Ancient Israel had taught individual morality, social justice, and universal peace. That the conditions in which that florescence had been achieved should once again be restored was a prospect that could not fail to appeal to any sensitive imagination.

THE FAMILY OF CULTURES

The community of nations is also a society of cultures and civilizations. Many modern states, whatever their formal relationship to established religion, exemplify and embody the Christian civilization in its various forms. Some 15 modern states are dominated by the heritage and outlook of Islam. Three or more sovereignties in the Far East are cast in the mold of Buddhist tradition. There are many states, as we know too well, which

exemplify the various materialist heresies of our age. But until 1948 there was one culture, and one alone, which had no distinctive representation in the family of nations; one civilization which nowhere on earth had the opportunity to express its ideals by response to the challenge of statehood, society, and international relations. No single state spoke as the conscious champion or exemplar of the Hebrew tradition. When we think of the influence which this civilization has exerted on the currents of historic progress, this was surely an intolerable paradox. In our age, for the first time since the legions of Titus subjugated Jerusalem, the Hebrew tradition has become embodied in free political institutions, on a level of equality with all other nations in the human family. By this act of remedy, the family circle of the world's free cultures has become complete. The community of nations is now a comprehensive symphony of the traditions and cultures of mankind.

It is, of course, true that the concepts of Hebraism continued to affect history after the destruction of the Jewish kingdoms. Working through Christianity and Islam, and within the national traditions of countless peoples, the Jewish civilization continued its creative course. It would be unduly restrictive to limit the story of the Hebrew mind to those expressions of it which were realized in conditions of separate political independence. Nevertheless, it is a fact that it was in conditions of separate nationhood in the land of Israel that the spirit of the Hebrew people rose to levels of inspiration which it never subsequently achieved in conditions of exile and dispersion. The stream of Hebrew civilization nourished the great rivers of Christianity and Islam; but its own native waters continued to flow perennially fresh. We have escaped from the great handicap and reproach of homelessness. No longer need we poignantly recite: "They have appointed me to keep many vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept."

ISRAEL IN INTERNATIONAL EQUITY

There are many aspects of Israel's revival which belong to the domain of political history, but which cannot be denied their place in a spiritual appraisal. The homelessness and martyrdom of the Jewish people was not merely a source of international political tension; it was also a heavy burden upon the Christian conscience. The weight of this burden became heavy beyond endurance by any sensitive mind in the aftermath of the Second World War, when the curtain went up on the burnt and mangled bodies of 6 million Jews including a million children. The Jewish people had fallen victim to the most fearful agony which had ever beset any family of the human race. A whole continent was saturated with its blood and haunted by its unexpiated sacrifice. As the world rose from the ravages of the Second World War, it came perilously near to creating an injustice more heinous than any which had been illuminated by the triumph of the Allied cause. It became horribly but seriously possible that every nation would be granted its freedom, amongst those which had suffered under the heel of Fascist tyranny, except the people which had suffered the most. All the victims of tyranny would be established in sovereignty, except the first, and the most sorely ravaged amongst the targets of totalitarian persecution. If the world order had been established upon this discrimination, it would surely have been conceived with an intolerable measure of original guilt.

From this spiritual peril the community of nations cleansed itself belatedly, perhaps a little too grudgingly, but nevertheless decisively, when it ordained and later recognized the establishment of Israel. A post-war international society including a Jewish state, and an international society excluding any satisfaction of the Jewish claim to equal-

ity, would have been two totally anti-ethical concepts from the spiritual and ethical point of view. The establishment of Israel's sovereignty, though ostensibly a fact of political organization, was, in the deeper sense, an act of universal equity.

REGIONAL EQUITY

The same consideration arises with particular force when we examine the problem of equity in its regional aspect. No people benefited more lavishly than the Arabs from the new inheritance of independence bequeathed by the Allies' victory in two world wars and the establishment of the United Nations. In an area where not a single free Arab or Moslem had lived in conditions of political independence 4 decades ago, there were now to be created 7, 8 or 9 separate Arab sovereignties extending over a vast sub-continent from Pakistan to the Central Mediterranean, from the Taurus Mountains to the Persian Gulf. This region of new Arab independence was immeasurably rich in physical power. Great fertile valleys spread out within it. Abundant rivers flowed across its lands. Unlimited resources of mineral and natural wealth lay beneath its soil. Never since the golden age of the Caliphate, a full millennium ago, had the Arab world commanded such elements of power, strength and opportunity as those which now came within its grasp.

Here again the international conscience was faced with a burning problem of equity. Was it considered right for the Arab people to hold sway over a continent, and wrong for the Jewish people to establish its independence in a tiny fragment of that huge domain? Would it be the decree of history that the Arabs must be independent everywhere and the Jewish people nowhere—not even in the land which owed all its luster in history to its connection with the ancient Hebrew tradition? This was the problem of conscience which underlay the turbulent political discussions in international forums and in the chancelleries of the powers. Here again there was the peril of an award so one-sided, so monopolistic, and discriminatory in its nature as to weigh down the international conscience for generations to come. After many hesitations the world community cleansed itself of any such reproach. It rightly established and encouraged the emancipation of the Arab people on an almost imperial scale. But the benefit, nay the elementary right, which is conferred upon the Arab people in such abundant profusion, was also bestowed upon the Jewish people, albeit within meager and austere limits. This picture of an Arab liberation beyond the wildest dreams of recent generations, side by side with an immeasurably more modest satisfaction of the principle of Jewish independence should be before us whenever we consider the spiritual implications of the controversy between Arab and Israel nationalism. It would have been an indelible disgrace to the cause of international justice if a world which had bequeathed this vast liberation to the Arab people had begrudged the Jewish people its minute share of that inheritance. The morality expressed in the parable of Naboth's vineyard would have clouded the constitutional and political structure of the Middle East.

ISRAEL'S CULTURE

As we survey the origins of Israel's independence in spiritual terms, we cannot fail to let our minds linger in speculation on the question of Israel's cultural destiny. In the final resort, modern Israel will vindicate the efforts, sacrifices and longings invested in its rebirth to the degree that it strives toward high levels of intellectual and cultural progress. As a military power, a political force or an economic unit, Israel's horizons are restricted by deficiencies of material power. Much remains to be achieved in political organization, in the

strengthening of security and in economic consolidation. But in these realms Israel will never compete with the might and influence of the continental or imperial powers. The only domain in which we are free to soar to the highest peaks available to any nation are those of scientific, cultural, and spiritual progress. However pressing are Israel's preoccupations with physical security and economic welfare, the challenge of cultural achievement cannot be set aside. Would we not be an extraordinary people if we were to devote all our efforts to those material fields in which, after all, our limitations are inexorable, and stand aside from the only areas in which, at least, the potentialities of greatness lie open before us.

These are the considerations which invite special attention to Israel's efforts and aspirations in religion, literature, science, and art. Our unusually intensive effort in these fields is not something marginal or secondary to our concern; it touches the very core and essence of our destiny.

Three elements are available to us in the formation of Israel's new culture. First, there is the Hebrew Biblical tradition expressed in our incomparable language and evoked by the physical associations of the country itself. This is no new Esperanto nation writing its history on a clean slate. Modern Israel is, in its own consciousness and in that of the world, the direct lineal descendant of the ancient Hebrew civilization which has exercised such a potent influence on the thought and spirit of mankind. It is no small thing for the citizen of modern Israel to speak the same Hebrew language as that in which Amos wrote the prophecies of social justice, in which Isaiah proclaimed the vision of universal peace, and Ezekiel contemplated the process of regeneration and resurrected hope. In our educational process a great source of enrichment is to be found in the historic memories evoked by the very hills and valleys in which our new State resumed its ancient inheritance. The sentiment of belonging, in the most intimate sense, to the great sweep of Israel's history in this immortal land has a far greater influence than is commonly realized in the formation of our national character. Our literary movement and recent discoveries in archeology constantly remind our people of this primary element in their spiritual formation.

A second element in Israel's culture is the accumulated experience acquired by the Jewish people in its wanderings after the period of national independence. The generations of dispersion and persecution were also a period of constant interplay between the Hebrew mind and the cultures of Europe and the New World. The Rabbinical and Talmudical literature, the post-Biblical Hebrew poetry and philosophy, the traditional attachments of the Jewish people to the arts and sciences of the Western World, are all part of the reservoir from which modern Israel draws its sustenance.

The third element available for our cultural development is western civilization, with special reference to its political institutions and its scientific and technological progress. It is Israel's fortune to be the sole representative in its immediate region of political democracy and scientific progress, which are the two most distinctive achievements of European and American civilization. This western civilization is strongly expressed by the Anglo-Saxon tradition with which Israel has two links of special intimacy. First, the great bulk of the free and extant Jewish people is a part of the English-speaking world. Second, the tradition of the English-speaking people is not something alien or external to Israel's life and experience. It is itself morally derived from the original Hebrew tradition of which Israel is the modern representative and embodiment.

From the effervescence of these three elements—the Hebrew Biblical tradition, the broader Jewish experience, Western science and political organization—the culture of modern Israel will emerge. There is no way of insuring that the result will be of universal significance. Still less can we promise a new period of revelation. It is not for us to command by our will the inscrutable sources of inspiration. All that we can do is to create the opportunities and conditions whereby to express the potentialities which lie within our soul, as it seeks communion with the mysteries of intellectual and spiritual creation. We have at least restored to our people the conditions of a creative culture—pride of soil; the sense of continuity; deep roots in a superbly aristocratic cultural tradition; and the special exaltation which attends a people in the formative hours of its national revival. Who can be certain that these conditions will not bring a message in the spirit and quality of our original inheritance.

THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE

I am certain that your invitation to me to discuss these high themes within this Catholic sanctuary reflects your conviction that the unfolding of Israel's new career as a nation is a matter of moment and concern to the Christian world. The great issue in this generation is drawn, not between Christianity and Judaism, or between Israel and the Christian nations. The frontier lies rather between those who assert and those who deny the supremacy of faith and of freedom. You and we occupy different areas of tradition, experience, and outlook; but we occupy them on the same side of that fateful demarcation. Our differences are not insignificant, and we should not be disposed to obscure them. It may well be that those elements of our personality which are separate and distinctive are precisely the most creative elements in our contribution to the common cause. But if the rise of Israel is a victory of the human spirit, a triumph of international integrity, a burden removed from the universal conscience, the addition of a new voice to the symphony of human freedom, then this is a victory for the Christian cause as well as a direct salvation for the Jewish people.

It is memorable and significant that the Christian world lent its sympathy to Israel's revival. The great Catholic countries of Europe and Latin America were amongst those who most ardently sustained Israel's struggle for independence and recognition. Our devotion to a kindred heritage, our common respect for human values, our unremitting resistance to tyranny, are unifying forces which transcend all secondary divergences of judgment or interest. The people of Israel who first in history rebelled against the might of barbarian and pagan empires, which raised the first voice against idolatry—this people in its new life of independence will never bow the knee to dictatorship.

These common ideals of Judaism and Christianity command us to assert our underlying fraternity. A distinguished prelate of the Catholic Church, Msgr. Gustave Franceschi, wrote of his visit to Israel in these terms:

"We understand that the Hebrew people has a spiritual connection with us, that their strange survival goes beyond the customary norms by which the life of an ordinary nation evolves; and we Christians, if we have not lost the sense of Christianity, cannot but perceive to what a profound extent Israel is linked to our own salvation. One merely has to read St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans to see this."

THE HOLY PLACES

These solidarities can serve as a bridge across controversies which sometimes disturb our essential kinship. An understanding of

the spirit of the Christian world ranks very high among Israel's chief aspirations. We are fully aware that many causes and assets sacred to Christianity lie within our control and demand our most vigilant reverence. This consideration has led us constantly in recent years to proclaim our readiness to place under international influence the holy places in Jerusalem which are the cradle and inspiration of the Christian faith. By such a solution, reconciling the full political independence of the people of the Holy City with international interest in that which is truly universal in Jerusalem, we could achieve a double purpose. We should prevent an encroachment on the political liberties of Jerusalem's population while, at the same time, acknowledging the moral authority of the world community over the sanctuaries of your faith. Need I remind you that political freedom and national self-expression are themselves spiritual objectives of the highest importance; that Jerusalem, the cradle of democratic thought, is the last place on earth in which citizens should be deprived of freedom and national devotion; and that no religious purpose could triumph over a discontented political community alienated from its national allegiance. These are the considerations which have caused the Governments of the United States and of Israel to cooperate so constantly within the United Nations on behalf of solutions which respect both the sovereignty and secular independence of Jerusalem's population and the rights of the Christian world to see its holy places kept immune from turbulence and desecration. I am satisfied that this attitude is now shared by a majority of the members of the United Nations.

In the same spirit, you will understand how devoutly we have welcomed the warm praise expressed by Msgr. Antonio Vergani, representative of the Latin Patriarch in Israel, by the Very Reverend Father Brunet, and by visiting cardinals and prelates to the efforts of my Government to ease the journeys of pilgrims, to effect a road link to Mount Tabor, and to repair the ravages inflicted by war on some of the buildings and properties of the Catholic Church in Israel. In paying this tribute to the Government of Israel for its "substantial subventions, enabling the rehabilitation of the Hospice of Notre Dame de France in Jerusalem," Father Brunet eloquently and devoutly concludes: "May God vouchsafe to us to see this edifice risen from its ruins and pilgrims coming once again to recite their prayers on the soil of this holy land, where spiritual interests should bring all hearts together in peace."

This is the goal of Israel's spiritual adventure, in the freedom of its ancient home—to live a national life consecrated to the universal vision of fraternity and peace. If we serve this ideal, within the limits of our human imperfection, the new era of Israel's freedom will be not unworthy of the inheritance of the fathers.

POSTAL PAY RAISES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a part of an article which appeared in the Washington Daily News of Thursday, February 10, 1955.

This article which is entitled "More on Postal Pay Raises, and an Apology," was written by John Cramer. It was written as a followup of a previous article by Mr. Cramer which was printed on page 1378 of the RECORD of February 9.

I ask that only the first eight paragraphs of the article be printed since the remainder does not refer to the previous story.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MORE ON POSTAL PAY RAISES, AND AN APOLOGY
(By John Cramer)

An article in this column Tuesday about the Post Office Department's job classification plan, used the phrases "job classification racket" and "typical classifier's fraud."

Department officials say the individuals responsible for the plan have interpreted this as an attack on their personal and professional integrity.

No such attack was in any way merited or intended. The phrasing was unfortunate.

Your Government reporter is happy to offer this correction—and apology.

MORE HEARINGS

Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee planned to resume its hearings on postal pay raises today with additional testimony from employee unions.

Meantime, the strategy of congressional leaders apparently has shifted—and the tentative word now is that Congress will act on postal and classified (white collar) pay raises before it acts on congressional raises.

This could speed employee raises. It also will give Congress one additional justification for its own raise. And in the long run, of course, the congressional raise will benefit Federal employees, too, because it will pave the way for lifting of the \$14,800 ceiling on Federal executive pay.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY

Mr. BUSH. Mr. President, one of the most important issues before the 84th Congress is the question of tariffs and trade and America's foreign economic policy. In a television program broadcast this week by Connecticut stations, WKBN, New Britain; WGTH, Hartford; WNHG, New Haven; WICC, Bridgeport; and WATR, Waterbury, I had the privilege of discussing these matters with Mr. Clarence Randall, special consultant to President Eisenhower in this field.

In the belief that this discussion may contribute to public understanding of the problems involved, I ask unanimous consent that a transcript of the program be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of these remarks.

There being no objection, the transcript was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TRANSCRIPT OF A DISCUSSION OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY BY SENATOR BUSH AND HON. CLARENCE RANDALL

Senator BUSH. Hello everybody. It's good to be with you once more for another Report from Washington, and today I want to consider with you President Eisenhower's foreign economic policy.

We are very much honored to have as our guest, Clarence Randall, who served as Chairman of the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy and is now his special consultant. I know of no one who is better qualified to help us in a discussion of these problems than Mr. Clarence Randall. He is a businessman of broad experience. He is known as the statesman of steel because of his leadership in working out peaceful labor-management relations in that industry and because of his interest in problems affecting the general welfare of our people. He is a man who calls a spade a spade. Clarence, it's a great pleasure to introduce you today to the people of Connecticut.

Mr. RANDALL. Well, thank you, Senator, very much, for the extremely gracious introduction. We're very old friends and it's a pleasure for me to be on this program and say to you and to my friends, and your friends in Connecticut, what a fine job you did as a member of the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy last year. We did not have a man that did his homework as thoroughly, worked as hard, or accomplished as much in our total results as you did, and I am grateful.

Senator BUSH. That's very generous of you. You know, foreign economic policy sounds like very high-level stuff. But the facts, when you boil them down, are essentially simple, and we, as citizens, should know them because they have, and will continue to have, a profound effect upon our lives, our jobs, and our future as a nation. Involved in the whole question of foreign economic policy are these things:

First, the survival of the United States of America as a nation of free men.

Second, the maintenance of a steadily rising standard of living in the United States, with increased opportunities for employment.

Now, we in Connecticut have a great deal at stake. As loyal, patriotic Americans, we want our country to be strong in the struggle against international communism in which we, with the other free nations, are engaged. As citizens of a highly industrialized State, we want to make sure that our own economy in Connecticut is maintained at a high level and that opportunities for jobs will increase.

Now, Clarence, in a recent talk with a Connecticut audience I described the President's foreign economic policy as a hard-headed practical way of fighting communism. I said it hits the Communists where it hurts. So, let's start the ball rolling by discussing that part of the problem. Do you agree with—

Mr. RANDALL. I agree with you, Senator, 100 percent and I am sure that President Eisenhower does.

Senator BUSH. That's good.

Mr. RANDALL. I know he regards his program this year in foreign economic policy of top priority to the welfare of our country. In the first place, I don't think that any thoughtful American need to be told that the cold war is deadly serious. And I think Americans understand that in this complex modern world, the United States just can't go it alone. We have to have friends; we have to have allies; and it isn't enough to have friends—we must have friends who are strong, who can bear their burden. Now, postwar, we have helped a great many nations in the efforts they have made in our behalf, and that time has stopped. Now the time has come when the other nations of the world must earn their own way. The President's foreign economic policy, in terms of our own security, is directed toward getting us allies that are strong in the fight against communism.

Senator BUSH. Clarence, that's wonderful. I admire the way you phrase these things. Now, Clarence, you and I know that foreign economic policy includes many things besides the tariff. But most of the controversy over the President's program seems to have arisen because of his recommendations for authority to negotiate tariff reductions. I would like to discuss that for a few minutes—why the President felt it necessary to ask for this authority to reduce tariffs. I would like to have your views on that. As a Senator from Connecticut, I have a very real obligation to the thousands of working men and women in our factories. Many of our industries grew up under tariff protection. Under that protection, guaranteed to them by our Government, they brought people here from Western Europe, brought them from Poland, they brought them from Italy, and they settled down in the Naugatuck Val-

ley and elsewhere and they raised their families. Now, we have families there of first, second, and third generations of people who have their roots in the grounds of these communities. So it is a matter of very, very vital concern to them. Other Connecticut industries, of course, do a substantial amount in the export trade. I think 10 percent of our employment in Connecticut depends on export of goods to other nations. So ours is a highly industrialized economy. We're proud of the contribution to the national defense we made in both World Wars I and II—contributions so great that others have called Connecticut the arsenal of democracy.

My point is this, that we don't want to throw any monkey wrenches into that economy—that sensitive economy. I don't think the President does; I don't think you do, Clarence. The President has insisted—and those recommendations were really based on yours, Clarence—that any tariff reductions be made on a gradual, selective, and reciprocal basis. I feel certain that the President will not use any permissive authority granted him so as to cause loss of jobs in any industry in Connecticut. On the contrary, I think it is his belief, which I share, that any action taken will have a stimulating effect on our whole economy and create more jobs. I would like you to comment on that.

Mr. RANDALL. Well, it's a great pleasure to comment on that. I have had the privilege of discussing this program many times with President Eisenhower. I know he believes, as you have just expressed, that no President could fail at all times to have close to his heart the welfare of American business and the welfare of the American worker. Now the problem arises from what is called imbalance in trade. The whole world is a potential market for American goods. Other people want our gadgets, but they haven't had the wherewithal to pay. Until now we have given them large sums of money with which to buy products of our farms, and of our factories; but that period of economic aid has terminated. Therefore, they must earn their own way. Of course, it is difficult to bring about in the world a steadily rising volume of trade and production. Just as Connecticut now ships its goods to every State in the Union, Connecticut can find a market in every country in the world. It's trade can become a little freer.

Senator BUSH. Clarence, would you care to comment a little on GATT—General Agreements on Trade and Tariffs—conference which I believe is just about to start or started in Geneva, Switzerland?

Mr. RANDALL. Those mystic letters should become familiar with every American. Because GATT is simply a medium by which all nations—I think there are 31 in the free world that are involved—sit around at a table and trade off concessions. One country will permit more American goods to enter their border if we in exchange do something for them. It is called reciprocal trade. And it's simply a way by which men of goodwill may gradually, in a moderate, and steady way, reduce the barriers to trade.

Senator BUSH. I think we're going to hear more about that subject before the winter is over and I know that what comes out of the GATT Conference will be of great interest to us here in Connecticut.

Clarence, with respect to these recommendations for tariff reductions and the authority which the President has asked for and which the Congress will consider giving him very shortly, how do you visualize that those recommendations will be used—how will they be put into effect, so to speak—and what will be the effect on different classes of American industry?

Mr. RANDALL. Well, Prescott, the essence of the President's program is that it will be gradual, moderate and selective—commodity

by commodity. I suppose that in Connecticut there are the three principal types of industry: First, where little labor is employed; second, where a good deal of it is employed; and third, where the product involves principally labor.

Senator BUSH. When you say little labor—do you mean the mass production industries?

Mr. RANDALL. Exactly. The automobile industry for example, and perhaps the aircraft industry in your State. Now, actually the situation in each one of those industries will be carefully studied. And everyone concerned, in my judgment, will have ample opportunity to be heard. And it will be done selectively, so that the impact upon our domestic production will be the least possible.

Senator BUSH. Well, Clarence, in our State, I think we don't have so much of the mass production industry, but we do have a lot of that middle group that you speak of. How do you visualize that the President will look at that class of industry? That's the one I think will affect us the most.

Mr. RANDALL. In the first place, I think the President will think they're awful smart and that they're first class industries and they don't need any particular coddling. But if they have a problem, you may be very certain they will be thoughtfully considered even before the gradual reductions contemplated here are put into effect.

Senator BUSH. In other words, the President is going to use the determinations of the Tariff Commission respecting the "peril point" with a great deal of consideration.

Mr. RANDALL. In addition to which there will be the same special interagency group in the Government—involving nine different departments—which sits as a committee and the commodity selected must pass that committee; they then must go to the senior level of the Government for consideration. It is a very thoughtful serious approach to the problem.

Senator BUSH. Well, I think that's a matter of very considerable comfort for us to hear that because our people do, in certain areas of our State, we do have a very high unit labor cost, so to speak. And as they see goods that come in from places like Hong Kong where they pay 8 cents an hour instead of \$2.08 as we do in Naugatuck Valley, they get worried about the possibility of competition. I think you have given us a good deal of comfort and a good deal of inspiration today, Clarence, and I want to express to you our very real appreciation for being with us. And also for the leadership which you have shown in tackling this great national problem.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. HENNINGS. Mr. President, this week the city of St. Louis, the Gateway to the West, celebrates its 191st birthday. Mayor Tucker has proclaimed the week of February 7-13 as Founders' Week, and the entire community, including many business, farm, church, school, and civic organizations, coordinated by the Council on World Affairs, has joined in a citywide celebration of this significant occasion. The week-long series of programs commemorating the founding of St. Louis included, as one of the highlights, a foreign-policy address by André Philip, of France. Because of the long French tradition in St. Louis, the choice of this distinguished French statesman to participate in the program was especially appropriate.

In honor of the great history of the city of St. Louis from its earliest beginnings through the periods of its growth

and progress and because of its notable achievements over the years, I should like to say a few words about its founding.

In February of 1764, Monsieur Pierre Laclede Liguette sent Monsieur Auguste Chouteau and a small company to found a settlement at the St. Louis location. The men selected for that purpose arrived in boats from Ste. Genevieve on St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1764. Among the papers left by Monsieur Chouteau, who died in 1829, was his personal recital of the dramatic story.

According to his account, Liguette had said to him:

You will land at the place where we marked the trees; you will commence to have the place cleared, and build a large shed to contain the provisions and the tools, and some small cabins to lodge the men. I give you two men on whom you can depend, who will aid very much, and I will rejoin you before long.

Auguste Chouteau continues:

I arrived at the place designated on the 14th of February and, on the morning of the next day, I put the men to work. They commenced the shed, which was built in a short time, and the little cabins for the men were built in the vicinity. In the early part of April, Laclede arrived among us. He occupied himself with his settlement, fixed the place where he wished to build his house, laid a plan of the village which he wished to found (and he named it St. Louis in honor of Louis XV, whose subject he expected to remain for a long time; he never imagined he was a subject of the King of Spain); and ordered me to follow the plan exactly, because he could not remain any longer with us.

Thus it was that on the 15th day of February 1764 the first trees were felled and the first constructive blows struck on the west bank of the Mississippi River at the point called St. Louis.

The site selected by those pioneers was about 18 miles below the confluence of the two great rivers, the Missouri and the Mississippi. The ground rose above the rivers and leveled off toward the west in wide, rolling lands covered with mighty forests. In addition, the beauty of the terrain and the magnificent views in all directions made Monsieur Liguette and his associates decide that this would be the most favorable location for the development of a settlement and a future great city. That their judgment was sound, as were their predictions that upon this ground a great city would grow, are amply demonstrated by the progress over 191 years during which St. Louis has come of age. From trading post for Indian traffic, from embarkation point leading to the settlement and development of the great Northwest, from the center of river traffic and commerce before and during the Civil War days, St. Louis has grown to be a mighty city, rich in manufacturing, commerce, and finance.

Within its immediate environs dwell nearly 2 million Americans. Over the years it has made important contributions to our Nation, not only in material advancement, but in social, cultural, and religious achievements that strengthen our democracy.

I am sure, Mr. President, that the Members of the United States Senate,

and all the people of our country, will join with me in saluting the city of St. Louis on its 191st birthday.

PROBLEMS OF SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION—ARTICLES BY ROSE MCKEE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a series of three articles on school construction problems in the United States, written by the distinguished Washington correspondent of the International News Service, Rose McKee. I commend the articles to the attention of the Senate for their clarity and for the testimony they afford as to the need for intelligent action if we are to fulfill our responsibility to our children and to our Nation.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

YOUR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS—KENNELS USED AS CLASSROOMS IN SHADOW OF NEW YORK CITY

(American children in the mid-20th century are going to school in abandoned dog kennels and discarded garages—in such places as Long Island, N. Y. This problem dramatizes the issue of America's classroom shortage which educators and mothers call a national disgrace. The crisis, soon to be debated in Congress, is explained in the first of a series of three articles by INS correspondent Rose McKee.)

(By Rose McKee)

WASHINGTON, February 7.—American children are going to school in dog kennels and in such abandoned buildings as an old laundry or discarded garage.

This is not the state of things in some far-off mountain or desert area. It is happening, for one place, in the very shadow of New York's famous and multi-billion-dollar skyline.

It is what worried mothers and educators mean when they tell Congress that the classroom shortage is a national disgrace and a scandal.

For 6 years they have been telling their alarming story. It may move Congress this year to vote Federal aid to school construction.

Perhaps the most vivid account of mid-20th century school conditions was related to the Senate Labor Committee the other day by Mrs. Edward R. Gray, of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. Here are her words:

"In one community a dog kennel had been reconverted into a school and four classes are being held here. That is in New York State.

"To put children in the place that originally housed dogs seems deplorable. Yet the need for classroom space in an adjoining community is so acute that the superintendent was heard to say, 'I only wish that I, too, had dog kennels to use.'

"In another community, it is an abandoned laundry that has become a schoolhouse. In still another, a commercial garage has been turned into a school.

"This is ingenuity, yes, but these conditions are not conducive to the best teaching, nor are such buildings completely safe."

Mrs. Gray told an interviewer that the schools she described were all on Long Island, N. Y. The dog kennels that serve as a school are at West Islip, Long Island, she said. The children who go to school in an old laundry live at Babylon, Long Island. The garage school is at Glencove, Long Island.

She drew on the suburban New York area for examples because the PTA's national legislative chairman lives on Long Island and has first-hand knowledge of conditions.

But Mrs. Gray said information coming to the PTA reveals that the same type of makeshift schools are being used from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. Other testimony before the Senate Labor Committee confirms her statement.

Back in 1949 Senate hearings told the incredible disrepair of the Nation's schools. The same story—only progressively worse—has been unfolded periodically in the intervening 6 years.

Many lawmakers are now alarmed over the downhill slide of the public schools. The Eisenhower administration wants action.

Bills to provide as much as \$500 million in emergency aid for each of 2 years for school construction have started through the legislative mill. The next month or so should spell their fate, though the bills still could be killed by quibbling over how the money is to be divided up among the States or by an antisegregation rider.

YOUR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS—WINDOWLESS QUARTERS USED DUE TO CLASSROOM SHORT-AGE

(By Rose McKee)

(Second of a series)

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The little one-room schoolhouse of yore might look like a splendid structure to some of America's children of today.

At least it had windows.

Testimony before congressional committees on the acute classroom shortage includes various accounts of children trying to learn their ABC's in cramped, forgotten quarters without windows.

Take, for example, the testimony of Walter Jackson, school superintendent at Decatur City, Ala. He said: "We have one classroom under the steps of the auditorium. It is a classroom without windows where the water seeps in when it rains."

The shortage of classrooms throughout the Nation is such that few in Washington are surprised when they hear of windowless schools.

School buses are being used as classrooms in Kentucky, according to information given the National Education Association.

An NEA spokesman said also that he hears that a 1910 lodge hall is being utilized as a school in the Bloomington, Ind., area, and that a shack about to fall down has been turned into four classrooms in the same vicinity.

The Senate Labor Committee heard testimony the other day that one-third of America's children are today in grave physical danger because they are housed in unsafe and unsanitary schools, Selma M. Borchardt, of the American Federation of Teachers, who made the statement, stressed that the danger was nationwide.

Prof. John K. Norton, of Columbia University's Teachers College, testified that "more than a million and a half children are attending school in barracklike buildings, in rented churches, garages, and other makeshift quarters. They are in basement rooms and hallways and obsolete firetraps that are a threat to their safety."

The reason for the incredible situation is easily understood. Construction of schools came to a halt during World War II. The Korean war put a brake on any attempt to get construction going again.

In the meantime the birthrate climbed. Senate Labor Chairman LISTER HILL (Democrat, Alabama), put it graphically when he said: "Every 15 minutes of every day our tremendous birthrate is bringing 30 more children into the population, * * * creating the need for another classroom and another teacher."

States claim they need Federal aid because they do not have the taxing power to get the entire \$10 to \$11 billion that is needed for new schools.

Schoolmen say also that with Federal aid for new buildings, States will have enough of the burden lifted from their backs so that they will be able to do more about raising teachers' pay.

Congress as a whole has never looked too favorably on Federal aid to education. Some lawmakers fear it will be a foot in the door toward Federal control of what is taught.

But the prospects of Federal aid being voted this year look brighter than they ever have before. Headlines of the next couple of months will tell the story.

YOUR CHILDREN'S SCHOOLS—SOME PUPILS COMPLETE EIGHT GRADES ON PART-TIME BASIS

(By Rose McKee)

(Last of a series)

WASHINGTON, February 9.—"There are children now graduating from the eighth grade who have never been to school except on a part-time basis."

This is the testimony of Prof. John K. Norton, of Columbia University's Teachers College, before the Senate Labor Committee. The date is 1955.

William Hinkley, school superintendent at Aurora, Colo., testified that in the last 3 years the number of children on split shifts has been doubled.

Nassau County, N. Y., has started—according to another witness—running operations on the triple and quadruple shifts. So far, this has affected only kindergarten classes but educators feel it could come to be the accepted thing for other grades.

At Decatur City, Ala., there have been as many as 90 pupils cramped into one classroom.

Overcrowded classrooms is an alarming problem all over the Nation, according to Senate witnesses. It ranks right beside worry over the physical safety of children. The trouble, of course, boils down to the fact that the United States lacks sufficient school buildings for its ever-mounting school population.

What kind of an education are children getting when they are jammed up 50, 60, and even 90 to a room? Senate witnesses said, "Very poor."

Some students do not get called on to recite even once a month. The interest of the brighter pupils fades and their minds turn to other matters. The average student is apt to fall so far behind he just can't catch up.

Selma M. Borchardt, of the American Federation of Teachers, put it this way: "Overcrowded classes tend to mechanize teaching, depriving the individual child of his right to a personal relationship with a teacher and depriving the teacher of the inspiration which comes from working closely with the individual child."

The National Education Association said many good teachers are leaving the public-school system because of frustration. They find no joy in such mass operations.

The Columbia University expert remarked bitterly in his testimony, "And yet there are those who blame the schools for not giving more individual attention to children and for not playing a stronger role in the prevention of juvenile delinquency."

United States Education Commissioner Samuel H. Brownell directly connected overcrowded schools and youth crime.

Many children on the morning school shift have to leave home shortly after 6 a. m. Those on the afternoon shift do not finish their school day until 6:30 p. m.

Mrs. Edward R. Gray, of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, said that mothers in Nassau County, N. Y., are up in arms because their children have to come home after dusk through dark areas that give genuine concern for their safety.

There is no Aladdin's lamp answer to the classroom shortage. But educators feel that

with Federal aid, the States can start erecting new buildings. A vast, 10-year construction program is needed. The Eisenhower administration wants Congress to pass an aid-to-schools bill.

Senate Labor Chairman LISTER HILL, Democrat, of Alabama, declared that our national strength, indeed, our national security is at stake in the school issue, which should come to a head in Congress in the near future.

THE CHINA LOBBY

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial from the Baltimore (Md.) Sun entitled "China Lobby" and All That."

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"CHINA LOBBY" AND ALL THAT

(By C. P. Ives)

In January of 1950 a Senator from Ohio, named Taft, proposed that the United States Navy patrol the Strait of Formosa to keep the Chinese Reds from seizing that strategic island. At once a derisive voice from high in the State Department denounced Mr. Taft as a backward pupil.

The term backward pupil, as it happened, was among the mildest of the epithets that were tossed at Mr. Taft in this as in other junctures of the foreign-policy debate in those years. Not a few of Mr. Taft's critics then and thereafter resorted to a kind of abuse which Mr. Taft, even in his occasional wrongheadedness, hardly deserved.

Now 5 years later almost to the week the Senate of which Mr. Taft is no longer a Member has voted twice on Formosa. In the first vote it resolved, 85 to 3, to "secure and protect * * * Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack." In the second it voted 64 to 6 for a treaty of mutual defense with the political regime that holds Formosa.

Now examine a press photo of the Senators who surrounded the President when he signed the resolution for the defense of Formosa. Looking concerned and solemn, as is his habit, but at the very center of the tableau, was Senator KNOWLAND, of California.

If anything, Senator KNOWLAND had been on the receiving end of more derision, more contempt, more systematic abuse even than Mr. Taft. The tone of much of this comment was set by the critic who at one point in the Formosa debate expressed his derisive hope that a then pending proposal of caution would not "agitate Mr. KNOWLAND's bleeding ulcer."

In these later years the myth of the "China Lobby" has been invented as a hammer to use on men like KNOWLAND. KNOWLAND was bent on a witless war in Asia, we were told, he was the tool of secret machinations out of Taipei, he was, indeed, the senator from Formosa. But when the Senate took the Formosa votes, KNOWLAND stood with the majority.

Another key figure in the press photo of the Formosa resolution signing was Senator GEORGE, of Georgia. It was GEORGE who, with a look and a short speech, had silenced Democratic opposition in the debate.

Senator GEORGE had not figured much in the earlier China controversy. But he had sympathized with Senator BRICKER's wish to limit the Presidential power to make Yalta-type compacts. It was GEORGE's version of the Bricker amendment that passed the Senate by a majority only one vote short of the two-thirds needed to prevail.

Senator GEORGE had suffered only less name calling than had Bricker, Knowland, and Taft. But the President's request for congressional backing in the Formosa resolution was a clear concession to the Bricker-George point of view. Certainly GEORGE had

stood as firmly as the others against certain recent manifestations of foreign policy.

Of this policy, one responsible and qualified commentator has recently remarked that "from 1945 on the United States suffered perhaps the greatest disasters in her diplomatic history." These were due to "the American Government's confusions, its wishful thinking, its original failure to recognize that the free world was being attacked, its tardiness in realizing that force as well as high principles was needed."

The commentator was Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr.—neither an isolationist, nor a nationalist, nor a primitive, nor a conformist, nor an anti-intellectual, nor a China Firster, nor the senator from Formosa, nor a backward pupil.

The moral? Perhaps it is suggested in something Prof. Herbert Butterfield was saying recently about the British constitution. "There is a common error," said Professor Butterfield, "into which the Whig historian is bound to fall as a result of his misconceptions concerning the historical process."

"He is apt to imagine the British constitution as coming down to us by virtue of the work of long generations of Whigs, and in spite of the obstructions of a long line of tyrants and Tories. In reality, it is the result of the continual interplay and perpetual collision of the two. It is the very embodiment of all the balances and compromises * * * that were necessitated by this interplay."

What an American student of recent foreign affairs might gather from Professor Butterfield's words is that foreign policy, too, may be enriched by contributions from more than one school of thought.

Not, obviously, that the Tafts, Knowlands, Brickers, Georges are infallible now or were invariably right in the past. "None of those who have held action posts in foreign affairs through a stormy period can claim a perfect score," wrote Mr. Berle. He added: "Experience teaches those who have, to temper hindsight with sympathy."

Certainly mere recrimination in a situation as grave as our own would be a kind of frivolity. But the Berle survey does suggest that the foreign policy after 1945 gave its architects little license to treat their adversaries with contempt. And that suggestion may have some use from now on out.

ADVERSE IMPACT OF EISENHOWER SCHOOL PROGRAM UPON STATE OF OREGON

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, it is entirely possible that the present administration's so-called school-aid program may turn out to be a school setback program instead.

I have received a letter from the office of the State superintendent of public instruction in my own State of Oregon, which indicates that the program could result in boosting the interest rates paid to banks and other lending agencies by the hard-pressed school districts in my State.

It is possible that the Eisenhower program may be of greater aid to banks than to school children and their teachers by stimulating a wave of borrowing at higher interest levels. The President mentions 3½ percent, but the average school-interest rate in Oregon now is 2.45 percent.

The people of my State of Oregon are enlightened and courageous citizens. They do not agree with any narrow view taken toward our schools.

During the past week a prominent Republican member of the Oregon State Senate, Gene L. Brown, was quoted by

the United Press as saying that "Oregon is simply not wealthy enough to support the Nation's best schools." Senator Brown also said that Oregon "will have to be content with some second-rate services for awhile if it is to balance its books."

When we try to synchronize this defeatist attitude with the feeble and utterly inadequate program of school aid proposed by the Eisenhower administration nationally, it looks as if the young men and women of Oregon are being consigned to some sort of educational limbo for the next few years.

Do the national administration and State Senator Brown expect to put a generation of children in the deep-freeze while we have inadequate schools? Are they going to tell these young citizens of Oregon to come back in 15 or 20 years and take refresher courses, providing we have sufficient funds for proper schools by that time?

Our young people come this way but once. I reject the defeatist policies of both the national administration and of reactionary members of the Oregon Legislature. I believe this rich and wealthy Nation—a nation capable of building the world's mightiest war machine—can construct sufficient schools for its children.

This is why I am acting as a cosponsor of realistic and effective bills to provide \$500 million in school-construction funds now, and to use the income from the outer-Continental Shelf oil reserves to help support schools in all 48 States. These measures represent the minimum which this vast and resourceful Nation should do for its students, today.

There actually is the grave possibility that the President's program could mean far more Federal interference in our schools than ever before, although the present administration pretends to be opposed to such interference.

Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of State School Officers, points out that special State school-building agencies, reliant on Federal funds, could tell local districts what kind of schools to construct—perhaps even the school program itself, warns Dr. Fuller.

Dr. Fuller also claims that a special State agency for school construction, as advocated by President Eisenhower, would violate the traditional educational policy that separate agencies should not be set up outside the regular Department of Education in each State.

It is significant, I think, that such programs as school lunches and school-construction aid in defense areas were carried out during the Roosevelt and Truman administrations without Federal intrusion into local responsibility for schools. Yet the Eisenhower program threatens such intrusion, according to the Nation's leading educational officials.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks a letter I have received from Mr. A. L. Beck, of the State superintendent of public instruction's offices in Salem, Ore.; my reply to Mr. Beck; also a dispatch from the Medford Mail-Tribune which was received from the

United Press in Salem, Ore.; and a timely article from the New York Times of February 13, 1955, by the educational editor of that newspaper, Benjamin Fine.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF OREGON,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
DIVISION OF GENERAL EDUCATION,
Salem, Ore., February 9, 1955.
Hon. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR NEUBERGER: We have received the message of President Eisenhower with considerable interest. One item covered in the message may produce an undesirable effect in our State.

Since June 1954 the average interest rate on bonds to the school districts in Oregon has been 2.45 percent with a low of 1.476 percent and a high of 3.25 percent. This latter figure was on one small issue. We feel that if the Congress should approve a 3½-percent interest rate on school loans, regular commercial agencies will in turn increase their interest rates to some figure slightly below this, possibly 3 percent.

During the 1952-53 biennium, Oregon spent \$45,556,352.60 on school construction. In case interest rates should be increased to 3 percent, this would mean an added cost to the taxpayers of Oregon of over \$100,000 during a comparable biennium.

We felt that this matter would be sufficiently serious to warrant bringing it to your attention. Thank you for the copies of Senate bill 5.

Sincerely yours,

REX PUTNAM,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
By A. L. BECK,
Director, Schoolhouse Planning.

FEBRUARY 14, 1955.

Mr. A. L. BECK,
Director, Schoolhouse Planning,
Department of Education,
Division of General Education,
Salem, Ore.

DEAR Mr. BECK: I share with you the fear that the prevailing interest rate on school-district bonds may rise under the so-called school-aid program proposed last week by President Eisenhower.

This program, I am afraid, promises to contain more benefits for bankers and money-lenders than for schoolchildren and teachers.

I think it is entirely possible that the guaranteeing by the Government of school bonds at 3½ percent interest, as envisioned by the President, may help to raise interest rates to a figure higher than the current average rate on school bonds in Oregon, which you state presently to be 2.45 percent.

I think you will recall that a good many of the policies proposed in the past by the Eisenhower administration have had a tendency to increase the interest rates charged by banks and other lending agencies.

The so-called school-aid program of this administration actually amounts to no genuine aid at all. Districts already heavily in debt are merely encouraged to go further into debt. The direct aid is only to really stricken districts and amounts to about \$200 million over a period of 3 years—an average of about \$66 million annually. When you think that our own State of Oregon, with a mere 1 percent of the national population, needs approximately \$100 million for school construction in the next 5 years, it is obvious how weak and feeble is the program now proposed by the President for the entire nation.

You may be sure that I will do all in my power as one of Oregon's United States Sen-

ators to oppose a program that would raise the interest rate on school bonds to the numerous school districts forced to borrow funds in our State.

For this reason, I am supporting, as a cosponsor, not the President's inadequate program, but the \$500-million bill for direct aid to school construction drafted by Senator LISTER HILL. I also am a cosponsor of the Hill bill to use revenues from the outer Continental Shelf oil deposits for support of the school systems in all 48 States of the Union.

With good wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

[From the Medford Mall Tribune of February 9, 1955]

SPECIAL ELECTION ON OREGON BUDGET BEING DISCUSSED—INCREASED SERVICES, BUILDINGS PROBLEM

SALEM.—The four legislative committees charged with balancing Oregon's budget met in joint session today amidst increasing talk of a special election that would put the State's financial dilemma in the laps of the people.

Oregon must find \$65 million in new revenue if it is to maintain increased services and provide the new buildings asked for by State institutions. Senator Rudie Wilhelm, Jr., Republican, Portland, told the senate and house joint ways and means committee and the senate and house taxation committees it was his opinion a tax program of such magnitude could not be built without referring it to the people.

PEOPLE SHOULD DECIDE

Senator Francis Ziegler, Republican, Corvallis, said the people should decide at a special election how many State services they want and then be asked to vote the increased revenue measures necessary to pay for them. Otherwise, he said, the legislature faces the chance that it will have its decisions for raising new money overturned by a public challenge at the polls. But Representative Alfred Corbett, Democrat, Portland, said he thought a referral to the people was an abrogation of the legislature's responsibility.

NOT WEALTHY ENOUGH

Senator Gene Brown, Republican, Grants Pass, told the committees that Oregon is simply not wealthy enough to support the Nation's best schools, top welfare support payments, and the best institutional and public health care. Oregon, he said, will have to be content with some second-rate services for awhile if it is to balance its books.

Meanwhile, there were more indications of greater pressures on State finances. Bills by individual legislators would cost the State in excess of \$11 million above the budget requests if they are passed by the legislature.

[From the New York Times of February 13, 1955]

EDUCATION IN REVIEW — EISENHOWER'S SCHOOL-AID PLAN IS CRITICIZED AS INADEQUATE BY MANY EDUCATORS

(By Benjamin Fine)

Although willing to adopt a wait-and-see attitude, most educators and spokesmen for educational organizations reached by this department last week were skeptical of President Eisenhower's plan to help the States meet the school crisis. The general feeling was that the White House program was inadequate and that the local communities would be in serious trouble before any real help could reach them. Many schoolmen expressed fear that the President's plan would bring about more Federal control and interference in education.

In essence the White House proposals are designed to help States help themselves in

constructing much-needed school buildings. Although the message called for a \$7 billion building program, only a minor portion of this would come from the Federal Government. The bulk of the money would come from the States themselves, and the States, in turn, would, through special agencies, help local communities.

MAJOR FEATURES OF PROGRAM

Here are the four major provisions of the proposed program:

1. The Government would buy school bonds if the communities themselves could not sell them at a reasonable rate of interest—set at 3½ percent. The Federal Government would have an appropriation of \$750 million to be spent over a 3-year period, for the purchase of school bonds.

2. The Federal Government would encourage the creation of State agencies to build \$6 billion worth of schools during the next 3 years. Districts that had exceeded their borrowing powers would, through the new State agencies, be able to get more funds for school buildings. The agencies would build the schools, then rent them to the local communities. The initial Federal and State grants would thus be repaid.

3. The Government would help hardship communities, to the extent of \$200 million, over a 3-year period. This sum would be given on a matching basis; the States would contribute an amount equal to that supplied by the Federal Government. However, only those communities that could not finance their own school-building program would be eligible to receive any Federal assistance.

4. The Federal Government would provide a \$20 million fund to pay half the administrative costs of special studies by the States. These studies would be designed to plan long-term financing programs free of obsolete restrictions or other outmoded practices.

That President Eisenhower intends to back his program became evident when, at his Wednesday news conference, he read a 600-word statement, reiterating the need for Federal support of education with a minimum of Federal control. He stressed that public schools must always reflect the character and aspirations of the people of the community.

The chorus of disapprovals, voiced by prominent educators and representatives of educational groups, was not against the President's thesis that the schools should be free of Federal control or interference. The educators supported that position wholeheartedly. Rather, the disagreement came with the actual methods by which the plan was to be implemented.

"Too inadequate and too cumbersome," was the general reaction to the White House program.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE

In the opinion of Dr. Edgar Fuller, executive secretary of the Council of Chief State School Officers, the President's program meant more, rather than less, Federal interference in the Nation's public schools. He pointed out that the State agencies, supported in part by Federal funds, would be able to dictate to the local communities as to the type of building to be constructed and perhaps the school program itself.

Moreover, the special State-school building agencies, Dr. Fuller said, would violate the generally accepted school policy that agencies should not be set up outside the department of education in each State.

"Out of \$2 billion issued in bonds for schools constructed by the communities last year," he continued, "only \$76 million worth were sold at more than 3½ percent. The Government guaranty, then, would have almost no effect in increasing the number of buildings to be constructed."

The amount of Federal assistance offered by the White House program is totally inadequate, Dr. Hollis L. Caswell, president of Teachers College, Columbia University, de-

clared. The communities, he said, are just barely able to keep up with the tremendous population growth. To meet the needs of an accumulated backlog, substantial Federal help will be necessary, Dr. Caswell declared. The stopgap program, he added, simply will not do the job.

Although New York City has a tremendous building program now underway, the city needs additional help if the obsolete schools are to be replaced, and if overcrowding is to be reduced. This view was voiced by Charles H. Silver, president of the board of education. The suggested program from the White House will prove of little help to the city in actually getting more buildings underway, he said. The problem in New York City, as in many other communities that are not poverty stricken, is not that of selling bonds. Rather, it is one of trying to find means to meet the school crisis without overburdening the taxpayers, Mr. Silver emphasized.

Mr. Silver suggested that the board of education create a committee to study and evaluate the Eisenhower program. He said that the committee might go to Washington to discuss the plan with the proper officials, in an attempt to cooperate still further.

CALLED INADEQUATE

The President's program is inadequate, in the opinion of Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers. Although it is gratifying that President Eisenhower has recognized the need for Federal aid to education, he said, the recommendations for carrying it out are disappointing. Mr. Megel called the plan a "new reconstruction finance project, more for the benefit of bankers than a practical program for the benefit of the Nation's children."

According to Dr. George D. Stoddard, former president of the University of Illinois and now head of the New York University evaluation committee, the proposed Federal aid program will not meet the current school emergency. The communities that most need the money, he said, may not be able to meet the requirements set up in the White House plan.

The President's program does not go far enough, said Dr. Francis J. Brown, staff associate of the American Council on Education. The concern of the Federal Government, he declared, should be in terms of the overall need of the Nation for educational facilities.

Similarly, Dr. Worth McClure, executive secretary of the American Association of School Administrators, a department of the National Education Association, said the President's program is far too limited. He declared that educators would find it hard to reconcile the school plan with the \$100 billion road-building program. He expressed the fear that the rental of the buildings to the community would, in effect, put the school system in the position of a lessee.

OTHER NEEDS STRESSED

Every one of those interviewed by this department agreed that the need for assistance could not be ignored. The classroom shortage is critical. A survey conducted by the United States Office of Education showed that the country must build a minimum of 50,000 new elementary and high school classrooms each year to keep up with growing enrollments. There is a shortage of more than 300,000 classrooms today, and at the present rate of building this deficit will not be erased.

But buildings alone do not make a good school system. Teachers are needed, and needed at once. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of teachers that could be used in the schools today. But it is known that 80,000 teachers are on an emergency basis, serving on substandard licenses. The teachers' colleges prepared about 35,000 elementary teachers last year. According to reports from the school superintendents, at

least 135,000 teachers were needed. The deficit is a growing one, again caused by the skyrocketing enrollments. The schools of the Nation are growing at the rate of more than 1 million children a year. This probably will continue for at least another 10 years.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further morning business, morning business is closed.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN COMMUNIST CHINA

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, if the United Nations is not to become as impotent and futile as the League of Nations became, I think it is very important that it be able to function in all matters of importance which come before that international body.

Apparently on the basis of its action in seeking a cease-fire in the area of the islands off the coast of China, the United Nations is not prepared to take the necessary steps to see to it that the aggression of the Chinese Communists will be resisted if it is persisted in. I hope that in the discussions which are taking place, since the proposed cease-fire is a subject which has perhaps loomed larger in the public eye in the United States and throughout the world than has the issue of the prisoners of war, the 15 Americans who are still held in the Communist jail in Communist China are not to become forgotten men.

The 4 pilots and the 11 other American airmen who were sentenced to prison terms of from 4 to 10 years are all being held in a prisoner-of-war enclosure in violation of the terms of the Korean armistice. They should have been exchanged under the terms of the Korean armistice at the time of the little switch or the big switch of prisoners of war. They were deliberately held back by the Chinese Communists, and no one can be absolutely certain of the number of American GI's or airmen, nor, indeed, of the number of military personnel of some of our allies, still being held as prisoners contrary to the terms of the Korean armistice.

I have checked with the Department of State to ascertain when it was that this Government first received information relative to the specific group of 15 Americans who are being held as prisoners by the Chinese Communists. I understand that while there were indications earlier, and while we had considerable suspicion earlier, that the prisoners were alive and were being held contrary to the armistice terms, the first direct confirmation of such information was received on June 21, 1954, at the Geneva Conference, when the Chinese Communist delegation, through Mr. Wang, who was secretary general of the Chinese Communist delegation, confirmed to the coordinator of the United States delegation, Mr. U. Alexis Johnson, that the Communists were holding the 15 airmen. This number includes, as I have previously pointed out, the 11 who were already sentenced and the 4 jet pilots who presumably are being held merely in a prisoner-of-war enclosure rather than a prison, if there be, in fact, a great deal of difference.

It seems to me that the conscience of the United Nations should be deeply troubled by this clear violation of the Korean armistice terms. Quite properly, the Department of State and our representatives at the United Nations suggested that until Mr. Hammarskjold's visit to Peiping had been completed—a visit the wisdom of which some persons seriously questioned, but the decision as to which, after all, was in Mr. Hammarskjold's hands—there should be a period of relative silence on the part of this Government as to the American prisoners of war.

Considerable time has now elapsed since Mr. Hammarskjold returned and reported on his mission to Peiping. Because it is apparent from the report of his visit that Mr. Hammarskjold did not bring back the prisoners of war with him, and, what is more, did not state an estimated time in the future when it might reasonably be supposed that they would be returned, and also because the prisoners are still being held in violation of the Korean armistice terms, I say on my responsibility as a Senator of the United States that I believe the American people have a right to ask the United Nations as a whole what that organization intends to do about the problem.

Are the men who are being held, clearly in violation of the armistice terms, to be allowed to rot in Communist prisons for from 4 to 10 years, while the United Nations merely continues to debate other subjects? This is a question which, in my judgment, the American people will not allow to remain unanswered. I think the morale of our Armed Forces is deeply involved in this question.

I have had numerous communications from both enlisted and officer personnel, some of them serving in Korea, some serving in other sections of the world, and others serving in the United States. I have also had communications from veterans of the Korean war. All these persons have expressed great concern that the United Nations, under which the Korean action was carried out, has not taken effective steps to secure the release of these men and others who are being illegally held.

Because the attention of the United Nations has been directed to other matters, which perhaps in a sense are more urgent, and which temporarily have caused the subject of the American prisoners to be laid aside, I did not want the occasion to pass without expressing the view that the United Nations should not feel that the Congress of the United States, the Government of the United States, or the American people intend to remain silent while the United Nations is endeavoring to decide that a violation of the armistice is worthy of the taking of some effective steps.

HANDLING OF WELFARE AND PENSION PLANS

Mr. BENDER. Mr. President, I should like to commend the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives] for the fine, well-balanced report which

has been filed as a result of the Ives subcommittee's investigations into the handling of welfare and pension plans.

It is a report that points up the responsibilities of labor union officials, representatives of management, and of insurance companies in safeguarding funds which have been earmarked for millions of members of labor unions throughout the Nation.

These funds have been set aside as a result of collective bargaining. They are dedicated to the purchase of health and welfare insurance or pensions for the workingmen and their families. It is a serious offense when these funds are depleted through mismanagement, or just plain dishonesty.

The law now provides for trustees to guard these funds—trustees named from the ranks of labor and from management. However, as President Eisenhower stated in his message to Congress of January 11, 1954:

These standards are not adequate to protect and conserve these funds that are held in trust for the welfare of individual union members. It is my recommendation that Congress initiate a thorough study of welfare and pension funds covered by collective-bargaining agreements, with a view to enacting such legislation as will protect and conserve these funds for the millions of working men and women who are the beneficiaries.

As a Member of the House of Representatives, I had the opportunity to become familiar with this problem. As chairman of a House Government Operations Subcommittee, I conducted investigations that touched on this problem in Minneapolis, Minn., Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and here in the District of Columbia.

Those investigations were in the broad field of labor racketeering, but invariably our investigators ran across the trail of a new racket, namely, the looting of health and welfare insurance funds and pension funds. Because of a jurisdictional problem, my Government Operations Subcommittee did not find it possible to delve deeply into all of the indications of corruption or loose management of union health, welfare, and pension funds.

I recommend that Senators read the Ives report, as well as the hearings and reports of House committees which went into this subject.

In the investigations to date the surface has only been scratched, but I am sure that any Senator who reads the hearings will be as shocked as I was at the loose handling of these funds.

I was disturbed that insurance agents and brokers would engage in questionable practices to get the job of writing health and welfare insurance policies.

It irked me to find that many employers who were named as trustees were not fulfilling their responsibility, but were allowing the vast sums collected to come under the full control of a few labor leaders.

I was shocked when I found that powerful and influential labor leaders were not doing their utmost to obtain for their union members the maximum benefits from the funds which had been obtained

in collective bargaining for pensions or welfare funds.

The money belongs to the union members—the workmen. However, a few labor leaders refuse to tell their membership how these funds are handled, who gets the big fees, and who is borrowing money from the funds.

In Minneapolis, my investigators found that Eugene Williams, business agent for Local 544 of the Teamsters, had borrowed \$10,000 from a pension fund created for union members. Williams and several members of his family were receiving regular paychecks for administering the fund.

It amazed me when Eugene Williams claimed the protection of the fifth amendment when he was questioned relative to the \$10,000 he borrowed from a union pension fund.

It shocked me when an international vice president—Sidney L. Brennan—refused to tell a committee of Congress anything about the positions he held as trustee of pension or welfare funds.

Williams and Brennan were within their rights in pleading the constitutional privilege of the fifth amendment when they felt their testimony might implicate them in crimes. But it is a sorry situation, indeed it is a shocking situation, when highly placed officials of a labor union refuse to testify when there are indications that the pension funds or welfare funds of their union members are being dissipated either by mismanagement or corruption.

It is not a partisan matter when union officials refuse to tell how they are handling the funds established for the benefit of union members. This is not a question of being prounion or antiunion. It is a simple question of honesty.

I am sure that every Member of this body is interested seeing to it that the welfare and pension funds are protected so that they may bring the greatest benefits to the union members.

I am hopeful that the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will find it possible to pursue the mismanagement in Minneapolis and in other parts of the country, so that the evil will be dramatized, and labor union members, the general public, and Congress will be able to see the full import of this activity. Then it will be stamped out.

In connection with my statement on this subject, I was pleased to read in the newspapers today an Associated Press dispatch indicating that the A. F. of L. has shown its interest in this question, and that a number of responsible labor leaders have indicated that they want this matter checked fully. That manifestation, which has recently developed, is to be commended, and I hope it will be pursued by the union executives. I trust the matter will be aired fully by proper committees, not only of the other body of Congress but of the Senate as well.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if no other Senator desires the floor, I, as the acting majority leader, expect to move that the Senate adjourn until next Friday at noon. I shall withhold the mo-

tion for the time being, so Senators who desire to do so may indicate that they wish to speak.

Apparently no Senators now desire to speak. Therefore, Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, February 18, 1955, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 15, 1955:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Rear Adm. James S. Russell, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Department of the Navy for a term of 4 years.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Louis S. Rothschild, of Missouri, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Boyd Leedom, of South Dakota, to be a member of the National Labor Relations Board for a term of 5 years expiring December 16, 1959, vice Albert Cummins Beeson, term expired.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REDEVELOPMENT LAND AGENCY

John A. Remon, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency for a term of 5 years from March 4, 1955. (Reappointment.)

IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. Laurin Lyman Williams, O8425, United States Army, for appointment as Comptroller of the Army, with the rank of lieutenant general and as lieutenant general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 504 and 515 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

The following named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (X) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion:

To be first lieutenants

(X) Aiken, Francis J., Jr., O65919.
(X) Allen, Harry E., O67893.
(X) Anderson, William D., Jr., O65858.
(X) Angell, Burrell D., O65843.
(X) Apostolu, Daniel R., O65910.
(X) Arnold, Edward L., O66133.
(X) Attaway, Hubert H., O65852.
(X) Baker, Cyrus E., Jr., O65927.
(X) Baker, Wallace I., O70259.
(X) Banchevsky, Howard S., O65901.
(X) Barnard, Talbott, O67895.
(X) Barth, Richard L., O66009.
(X) Bauer, Frank L., O65886.
(X) Bechamp, Edward J., O65822.
(X) Bell, James N., O65899.
(X) Bickley, Nelson R., Jr., O65848.
(X) Black, Charles S., Jr., O65864.
(X) Bomar, Leslie S., Jr., O65920.
(X) Bradford, Edward M., O70282.
(X) Brouphy, Harold E., Jr., O65841.
(X) Brunosky, Frank, O66741.
(X) Calcaterra, Kenneth J., O65891.
(X) Capps, William R., O65893.
(X) Carr, John M., O67904.
(X) Carter, Frank A., O65906.
(X) Cate, William F., Jr., O71456.
(X) Cochran, William J., O67558.
(X) Constance, Harbin A., O67909.
(X) Cornwell, John B., O65902.
(X) Cosper, Manley H., Jr., O70310.

Cox, Alden LeR., O70312.
(X) Cullen, Victor A., O66144.
(X) Danzeisen, William H., Jr., O65935.
(X) Darnell, Kenneth E., O65929.
(X) DeBord, Leonard A., O67564.
(X) Dew, Clifton R., O65914.
(X) Dukes, Harry L., Jr., O65869.
(X) Easler, Charles J., Jr., O65877.
(X) Elmer, Lee N., O69913.
(X) Fellman, Herbert, O65870.
(X) Finter, George A., O71492.
(X) Fliser, Donald D., O70183.
(X) Flint, Bruce, O65931.
(X) Flint, Roy K., O68185.
(X) Fogg, Charles L., O66895.
(X) Foley, James D., O65876.
(X) Fooks, Virgil T., O66893.
(X) Frame, Herbert C., O65895.
(X) Gardner, Jack J., O66152.
(X) Gaspard, George W., Jr., O71496.
(X) Gatzka, Charles A., O66153.
(X) Goodrum, Richard W., O66155.
(X) Graves, Charles E., O71502.
(X) Gray, Coy J., O65938.
(X) Grek, Martin C., O65897.
(X) Grubbs, John A., O68008.
(X) Guttery, Boyd M., O65845.
(X) Haley, James F., O65847.
(X) Hasty, Gerald R., O71507.
(X) Heinlein, Willard H., O71509.
(X) Hemphill, Donald F., O65854.
(X) Hemphill, Paul, Jr., O66015.
(X) Hermann, Ulrich, O69679.
(X) Hill, William C., O65868.
(X) Hippler, Richard A., O71517.
(X) Holcomb, Lowell A., O68362.
(X) Holmes, George T., O67580.
(X) Hooper, George T., O65857.
(X) James, William, O65928.
(X) Jarstrom, Veikko E., O65828.
(X) Jenevsky, Charles B., O65905.
(X) Johnson, Gerald K., O71527.
(X) Jones, Frank A., Jr., O65887.
(X) Kirkpatrick, Joe B., O65908.
(X) Landry, Robert L., O71543.
(X) Lepper, Lewis, O66629.
(X) Liles, Donald E., O66630.
(X) Livingston, Otis W., Jr., O65896.
(X) Loshbough, Robert P., O66176.
(X) Lund, John R., O69731.
(X) Lutz, Bradley T., O71550.
(X) Magill, Henry F., O65856.
(X) Mallonee, Paul G., O65832.
(X) Maples, Floyd M., O70209.
(X) Matthews, Alfred W., O65917.
(X) McCaffree, Robert J., O67841.
(X) McClellan, William B., O67152.
(X) McJilton, Robert B., Jr., O68031.
(X) Mennona, Edward, O71561.
(X) Mensch, Donald H., O65879.
(X) Meyer, Charles O., O65894.
(X) Mezo, Joseph T., O65825.
(X) Miller, Charles B., O67180.
(X) Moore, James R., O65842.
(X) Moore, Raymond E., O65923.
(X) Morris, Lawrence W., O65846.
(X) Mundy, William E., O65933.
(X) Neel, Hoover J., O65885.
(X) Neely, Albert D., O71578.
(X) Nelcoff, Mike E., O66634.
(X) Parker, Richard F., O65851.
(X) Parks, John E., O65890.
(X) Pavlovsky, Gilbert W., O65880.
(X) Peel, Vernon, O65827.
(X) Perkins, Thomas C., Jr., O66069.
(X) Phipps, Henry D., O66635.
(X) Pierce, William R., Jr., O65882.
(X) Pim, Benjamin F., Jr., O65928.
(X) Polanski, Joseph T., O65863.
(X) Powell, Terry E., O65823.
(X) Pruett, Kenneth E., O65900.
(X) Quirk, Ronald E., O66076.
(X) Reager, James L., O67606.
(X) Renick, Van T., O65916.
(X) Ritchie, Victor F., O66636.
(X) Rodolph, Carl P., Jr., O66199.
(X) Rogers, John P., O68838.
(X) Rogers, Robert E., O65834.
(X) Rogerson, William T., O68155.
(X) Sandven, Conne M., O68047.
(X) Schaefer, Richard B., O66201.
(X) Shealy, Edgar L., Jr., O65884.
(X) Shelton, Cyrus Q., Jr., O65907.

× Shipman, Border A., O65904.
 × Shiver, Ivey M., 3d, O65862.
 × Smith, Noel M., O70237.
 × Stevenson, James R., O65892.
 × Stevenson, William M., O67412.
 × Stipetic, John J., O65888.
 × Storey, William J., O67874.
 × Sucher, Edwin G., O65829.
 × Sullivan, Richard H., O65874.
 × Sweitzer, Harvey C., O66108.
 × Talley, Richard P., O66205.
 × Tedford, John B., O65830.
 × Templeton, Norman T., O67967.
 × Thoreson, Dale B., O67447.
 × Threlkeld, Donald H., O66643.
 × Tombaugh, William W., O70532.
 × Traver, Daniel G., O69819.
 × Turner, George M., O67970.
 × Vavra, Luke A., Jr., O65872.
 × Weathers, Robert B., O65936.
 × Whigham, Samuel B., Jr., O66209.
 × Wilson, Rodney E., O65925.
 × Wright, Benjamin C., O65913.
 Zenz, Alexander R., O67976.

To be first lieutenants, Medical Service Corps

× Barnes, William W., O70263.
 × Haskins, Stanley R., O70364.
 × Johnson, Aaron B., O70392.
 × Kilby, Edgar G., O71532.
 × Slack, Dana S., O70505.

To be first lieutenant, Women's Army Corps

× Lelman, Martha L., L446.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 107 of the Army-Navy Nurses Act of 1947, as amended by section 3, Public Law 514, 81st Congress, approved May 16, 1950. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (×) are subject to physical examination required by law. All others have been examined and found physically qualified for promotion.

To be first lieutenants, Army Nurse Corps

× Aycock, Erlene T., N2559.
 × Bess, Jane C., N2560.
 × Davis, Betty L., N2636.
 × DeLaney, Ramona E., N2550.
 × Fritz, Mildred C., N2561.
 × Gilbert, Dixie L., N2603.
 × Houdek, Rosemary, N2563.
 × Kane, Helen M., N2564.
 × Lane, Barbara E., N2604.
 × Lundy, Sara N., N2551.
 × Reid, Kay M., N2553.
 × Rodgers, Marie L., N2654.
 × Sammons, Nadine G., N2554.
 × Schiffman, Regina H., N2567.
 × Trees, Mary B., N2568.

× Watters, Shirley G., N2557.
 × Williams, Hope A., N2549.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.), title II of the act of August 5, 1947 (Public Law 365, 80th Cong.), Public Law 759, 80th Congress, and Public Law 36, 80th Congress as amended by Public Law 37, 83d Congress.

To be major

Belaval, Gustavo S., MC, O4002641.

To be captains

Campbell, Ralph E., MC, O1775576.
 Derse, John J., MC, O991033.
 Gastineau, Robert M., MC, O1919764.
 Hardie, Philip W., MC, O2103400.
 Lam, Gene N., MC O975354.
 O'Shaughnessy, Edward J., MC, O473931.

To be first lieutenants

Baker, Floyd W., MC, O4016511.
 Burkett, Harry E., MC, O1541180.
 Cox, Juana J., ANC, N900331.
 Crampton, George H., MSC, O996723.
 Drury, Orcutt P., MSC, O2014448.
 Dube, Thomas S., MSC, O2263221.
 Faulconer, Ernest B., MSC, O1922580.
 Fiebigler, Guy E., DC, O4032848.
 John, Richard W., JAGC, O2209591.
 Johnson, Edward L., VC, O1928904.
 Johnson, William R., MC.
 Kropski, Lena S., ANC, N792820.
 Larrabee, Wayne F., DC, O2048377.
 Lask, Alphonse F., MSC, O997938.
 Matter, Harlan G., MSC, O2014042.
 McKeon, Edward C., MC, O1938356.
 Meadow, Seymour, MSC, O998235.
 Milian, Helen T., ANC, N805373.
 Myers, William J., Jr., MSC, O2014379.
 Pond, Nathaniel H., MSC, O1547116.
 Rezendes, Ernest F., MSC, O995150.
 Schmidt, Howard H., MSC, O1922620.
 Schulte, John W., MC, O1928879.
 Watkins, Robert E., MSC, O996570.
 Wilks, Norman E., MSC, O998579.
 Wilson, Kenneth R., MSC, O998409.

To be second lieutenants

Bomberger, Richard W., Jr., MSC, O1894009.
 Capozzi, Henry P., MSC, O2265724.
 Dyke, Lester M., II, MSC, O2104410.
 Ginsberg, David M., MSC, O1893986.
 Golobic, Frances M., ANC, N901667.
 Leshner, Edward R., MSC, O1928301.
 McDonald, Billy A., MSC, O1877928.
 Pablo, John T., MSC, O1893922.
 Pearson, William G., MSC, O2204727.
 Petersen, Donald L., MSC, O1933678.

Reber, John A., MSC, O1118789.
 Riggs, Albert C., Jr., MSC, O1061527.
 Rigney, Max E., MSC, O1893748.
 Schiavone, Albert, MSC, O1933545.
 Sullivan, Louise E., ANC, N902234.

The following-named persons for appointment as chaplains of the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be captains

Harvester, James V., O1637627.
 O'Neill, John J., O989995.
 Roth, John D., O927604.

To be first lieutenants

Burgreen, Charles L., O994185.
 Devanny, William G., O2264612.
 Eyer, Mervin S., O2012294.
 Wakefield, John F., O1333742.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

To be first lieutenant

Long, Harold B., O2211780.

To be second lieutenants

Jenkins, William M., Jr., O1887295.
 McGurl, Peter W., O1936691.
 Pratt, Joseph B., O1932371.
 Smith, William F., O1874867.

The following-named distinguished military student for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Isbell, Charles A.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 506 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (Public Law 381, 80th Cong.):

Benoski, Joseph J.	March, Miles B.,
Bilyeu, Robert E.,	O4027822
O4032696	March, William E.
Burk, Richard K.	Oblock, Louis W.
Childs, Wendell A.	Pierce, Wilbur R., Jr.
Cuba, Paul J., Jr.	Rea, Thomas
Foster, Donald G.,	Silva, David G., Jr.
O4027665	Talbot, Bailey M., IV
Hill, Frank J.	Thames, Peter H.,
LoRe, Jesse D.	O4032536

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Fewer Jobs, the Same Production

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PAT McNAMARA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Tuesday, February 15, 1955

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a comment about the sharp decline in employment in manufacturing industries revealed by figures from the Department of Labor and by Federal Reserve Board data. These figures show a loss of more than a million jobs among production workers in

manufacturing employment alone in the past 14 months.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McNAMARA

The Federal Reserve Board index of manufacturing production for January of this year was the same as in November 1953. 14 months before. The index number was 132.

The dramatic and challenging thing about this figure is not alone the evidence that manufacturing production is in the doldrums. When this index is placed beside the Department of Labor employment figures for the same 2 months, the data show that this level of production has been maintained with a loss of more than a million jobs among the production workers in these industries. In January 1955, about 12½ million workers were able to produce as much as 13½ million produced 14 months before.

Employment drops while production is maintained, manufacturing industries

Date	Index of production ¹	Production worker employment ²	Index of man-hours ³	Indicated output per man-hour ⁴
November 1953.	132	13,534,000	110	120
January 1955.	132	12,528,000	102	129
Change.	0	1,006,000	(?)	(?)

¹ Federal Reserve Board of Governors; monthly releases.

² Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; monthly report on employment and earnings.

³ Minus 7 percent.

⁴ Plus 8 percent.

Taking into account the number of hours worked, we find that the number of man-hours put into the job has declined by 7 percent. Those who prefer to talk in terms of man-hour output will find that there has